Gc
974.702
F29w
1136848

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01178 3948

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/centennialhistor00will

CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

TOWN OF FAYETTE

SENECA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

PREPARED BY

Compliments of DIEDRICH WILLERS.

Varick

GENEVA, N. Y.
PRESS OF W. F. HUMPHREY.
1900.

PREFATORY.

1136848

Soon after the Romulus Centennial Celebration was held, in the year 1894, it was suggested to me to collect material for an Historical Sketch of the Town of Fayette.

While I did not then contemplate the preparation of an extended sketch for publication, the work proposed was a congenial one, and at leisure moments I called upon and conversed with a number of persons, old residents of the town (some of them since deceased), as to matters relating to early settlers, settlements, etc., in the town.

Subsequently I was encouraged to go forward and complete the sketch, by the following action:

"At a meeting of the Trustees of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, held at their rooms, Thursday evening, July 7, 1898, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society commend the collocation of historical facts as to the Town of Fayette, undertaken by Hon. Diedrich Willers, of Varick, and they cherish the hope that a substantial historical record may be completed for the Fayette Centennial, March 14, 1900. WM. S. CARTER, Secretary."

In the collection of material and in the preparation of the following Historical Sketch and Appendix, I have written several hundred letters to persons residing in this and other States, and have travelled many miles in visiting aged persons and public libraries and town, county and State officers. My chief regret is, that some one had not undertaken this work 25 to 50 years ago, when many matters which cannot now be traced, could have been readily ascertained or explained, and brought out for perpetuation.

It will be seen, that Biographical Sketches form a prominent feature of the work. The preparation of such sketches is always

a delicate task, and it was deemed best to confine them, generally, to deceased public officials or men of special prominence, and this plan was pursued, except as to a few persons residing in other localities. The life sketches presented are necessarily brief, and confined chiefly to a statement of facts, with very little attempt at elaboration.

It was at first proposed to me, to read the historical manuscript as prepared, at a public meeting, but the condition of my health forbidding this, I have consented to its publication.

Trusting that this little book may be kindly received by an indulgent public, and its imperfections and omissions be overlooked, it is respectfully submitted as a contribution to local history.

D. W.

CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

" Ancient of Days! Omniscient one,
Whom time and circumstance obey,
And in whose sight are swiftly run,
A thousand years—as but a day.
We thank Thee for the Century past,
A narrow span—yet while we tell,
With grateful hearts, of mercies vast,
Our thanks to Hallelujah's swell."

The official organization of the Town of Fayette, County of Seneca, State of New York, dates from March 14, 1800 (as the Town of Washington, County of Cayuga), in the very last year of the eighteenth century—and thus with the beginning of the nineteenth century the new town was fully established and launched for its successful voyage and career.

It is fitting, in this, the last year of the nineteenth century, to take a retrospective glance, upon the termination of one hundred years of official life, and to bid the old town, God speed, as it enters upon a second century of its existence!

One hundred years ago, the territory of the Town of Fayette (the present name will be used herein instead of Washington, the original name), was almost an unbroken wilderness, although the aboriginal Indian proprietors had in the Cayuga Indian Treaties of 1789 and 1795 relinquished to the State of New York, all of their land reservations between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, except a mile square of land at Canoga, which was acquired also by the State a few years afterwards.

The boundary line between the Cayuga and Seneca Nations of Indians is not very well defined, but it is safe to assert, that the territory of the Town of Fayette and the Indian villages therein, were included within the domain of the Cayuga Tribe or Nation, one of the Six Nations, constituting a celebrated and powerful confederation, known also as Iroquois—including the Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks and Tuscaroras.

The first white men, so far as ascertained, who trod the soil of

Fayette, except occasional traders with Indians, were self-denying missionaries to the Indians, Bishop John Frederic Christoph Cammerhoff and Rev. David Zeisberger, both Clergymen of the Moravian Church, who on May 28, 1750, left Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and set out upon a Missionary tour to the Six Nations of Indians—arriving at the chief town of the Cayuga Nation, on the east side of Cayuga Lake, early in June of the same year. After a visit to the Onondagas, the Missionaries returned June 26, 1750, to the principal village of the Cayugas on Great Gully Brook, situate about three and a half miles southeast of the present village of Union Springs, Cayuga County, where they remained until the following day.

An extract from the Journal of the Missionaries (as published with notes, several years ago, by Hon. George S. Conover of Geneva, N. Y.), will be interesting, so far as relates to their trip across the Town of Fayette, on their mission westward to the Senecas and their return trip.

The Journal of the Missionaries of June 27, 1750, after referring to the kindness of their Indian hosts, and their assistance in securing for them passage over Cayuga Lake, after breakfasting with an aged Indian Chief, who supplied them with salt for their journey, continues to say :

"Saturday, June 27, 1750. We took a very affectionate leave of the old chief, returned to our quarters and packed up our things. Our ferryman had already arrived. He was a fine, modest Indian, named Gannekachtacheri (this is also the name Secretary Peters in Philadelphia bears). He is of importance among his nation, a great warrior and said to be always very successful in war. We then took leave of our hosts in Indian fashion and went with our Gajuka (Cayuga) to the lake which was pretty rough and broke in great waves, it being quite windy. We got into our bark canoe and set off. Some Indians in another canoe went with us to Nuquiage. Our bark vessel danced around bravely on the waves, and the water came in freely, as the lake was very wild. Near the shore the water was green, but in the middle it was as blue as the ocean and the Indians say that it may be from 20 to 30 fathoms deep. In the middle of the lake we saw in the east and northeast the Gajuka town of Sannio (Tichero), about ten miles distant; in the west, a town called Ondachoe (Sheldrake Point), said to be larger than Gajuka, about 15 miles from us, but which we could not visit this time.

" We crossed the lake in about two hours, landed (probably on Cayuga Reservation Lot No. 51) and then started on our way. It was again intensely

hot. Our course lay west by north and west northwest. We soon entered a wilderness which we called the *Dry Desert* because we found no water, and were obliged to suffer from great thirst on account of the intense heat. At last, after we had walked about twenty miles we came to the first running water, which Gallichwio (Cammerhoff) named the Golden Brook, (now called Silver Creek on Military Lot No. 27 probably), because although the water was rather warm, it tasted so good to him. We continued our journey and walked very fast, from 14 to 15 miles, again without water. At last we came to a creek called Ganazioha (Kendig's Creek), where we found an Indian, who had procured rum from a French trader living farther on, near lake Nuquiage (Seneca Lake). We went on and arrived about an hour before sunset at Nuquiage (on Rose Hill Farm, at northwest corner of Fayette), a Gajuka town. The Indians went directly towards the house of the French trader, who fills the whole neighborhood with his rum. Then we went into it also and he bid us welcome. He immediately offered us roasted eels, and made us punch to drink, and inquired where we came from. We told him as much about ourselves, as it was necessary for him to know.

"He was entirely in the Indian dress, could speak the language of the Sennekas very well, but, as he said, could neither understand English nor Low Dutch. His merchandise consisted chiefly of rum, of which he had but little remaining. The Indians then began to drink in good earnest. An Indian also came for rum from Zoneschio (Genesee), in the land of the Sennekas, a place at least 120 miles distant. We had much trouble to get our Gajuka away, and when we succeeded, he was half intoxicated. The trader allowed us to use his boat to cross the river (Seneca Outlet), which flows from the lake, and is very deep and rapid. Generally it is necessary to wade there, where the river empties out of the lake. The current is so swift and this river so deep, we must be very sure footed, to be able to pass through it. We walked a short distance down along the water's edge, towards the boat and found that it was on the opposite shore. The Indian who was to row us over, swam across and brought us the boat, in which we crossed. We passed over a beautiful plain, where the grass stood as high as a man and then continued up the river to lake Nuquiage, from which this village receives its name. The Indians say, that the lake is very much larger than Gajuka lake and that both flow together and then through lake Tionctora (Cross Lake), into lake Ontario. We constructed a hut for ourselves as well as we could. In the evening we heard the intoxicated people in the town, making a great noise. We called our quarters the *Pilgrim's Retreat* and were glad to have escaped the storm so safely. During the night, there came up a thunder storm with a pouring rain, and as our hut was not secure, we could not keep dry; however we felt ourselves safe in the Lord's keeping."

The journal further narrates that the missionaries spent June 28 (Sunday) at Kanadesaga, and on July 2 reached the

Genesee River, and after a brief stay with the Senecas, they arrived, on their return trip, at the Seneca Outlet or river, at the northeast end of Seneca Lake, on the afternoon of July 6, and had a narrow escape from drowning, in fording the same. After again calling on the French trader at Nuquiage, whose stock of provisions was low, and who gave them a repast of roasted eels, they proceeded eastward and encamped for the night, several miles east of Seneca Lake. On the morning of July 7 they proceeded in a rain storm to Cayuga Lake, where they attracted the attention of an Indian in a canoe, who landed them in safety on the east shore, at the Cayuga chief town, at Great Gully Brook.

It may be remarked here, that the seemingly long distances in miles, mentioned as travelled, in the journal of this tour, is either to be accounted for, by difference between German or Austrian standards of measurement and those in use in this country —or estimates made by weary and footsore travellers, traversing a wilderness country on foot, with only a compass for their guide. The future movements of these devoted missionaries will not be further recorded here.

The active missionary life of much privation and toil among the American Indians, endured by Bishop Cammerhoff, a native of Magdeburgh, Prussia, born July 28, 1721 (and who came to this country in 1747), ended with his early and lamented demise, April 28, 1751, before he had reached the thirtieth year of his age.

Rev. David Zeisberger, born in Moravia, Austria, April 11, 1721, and who came to North America at an early age, died in the State of Ohio, Nov. 17, 1808, after a missionary career among the Indians of about sixty years, and a life of great activity and untiring devotion to his calling.

It is possible, that during the time when several Jesuit missions were maintained among the Cayuga Indians, on the east side of Cayuga Lake, in the seventeenth century, that the missionaries may also have extended their ministrations to the Cayugas between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, but no record of such service has been found.

A few years later, in 1765–66, Rev. Samuel Kirkland, located

for a time as a missionary, at the Seneca Indian village, known as Kanadesaga (Old Castle), about two miles west from the northwest end of Seneca Lake, and adjoining the present City of Geneva.

Upon one of his trips from the eastern part of the State to Kanadesaga, Mr. Kirkland passed by Batteaux up Seneca River and the Seneca Falls and the Rapids at Skoiyase, with great difficulty, as graphically set forth in his journal. It is well established, that his missionary tours at this time, extended also to Indian villages on the east side of Seneca Lake, in the bounds of Fayette. In his journal, Mr. Kirkland gives a thrilling narration, setting forth, that upon his return from one of his trips to the east side of Seneca Lake, he was waylaid by a hostile Indian, who attempted to take his life—but being well mounted, on an Indian pony, he succeeded in making his escape.

During the Revolutionary War, and after the Indian massacres at Wyoming, Pa., and Cherry Valley, N. Y., Congress determined to chastise the Six Nations of Indians in New York State, and a military expedition was sent out against them, which very thoroughly accomplished this purpose. This expedition, commanded by Major-General John Sullivan, left Eastern Pennsylvania in June, 1779, marching across that State to the Susquehannah River, and up the same, met reinforcements under command of Gen. James Clinton, near the New York State line, southeast of the present city of Elmira, Chemung Co., on August 22.

The journals of Gen. Sullivan's Expedition narrate very minutely the march of his army from Pennsylvania to the Genesee River and return, across the territory of Fayette, and also the movements of several detachments from the main army.

The narrative of the march of the main army northward across Fayette, recites that on the morning of Sept. 7, 1779, the army left its encampment, three miles north of the Indian Village of Kendaia (Appletown), located upon Military Lot Number 79, Romulus, and marching across the territory of Varick and Fayette, eight miles, arrived at a point near the northeast corner of Seneca Lake, where expecting an attack, the army halted on high land and reconnoitred. Finding no enemy oppos-

ing, the army advanced, keeping close to the bank of the lake, on account of a deep marsh on the right. In about half a mile after starting, they came to the outlet of Seneca Lake, as then located, a rapid running stream, described as from twenty to thirty yards wide and the water therein knee deep. Fording the outlet, the army re-formed on the high ground on the left or west bank and marched to the Indian Village of Kanadesaga (known also as "Old Castle" and "Seneca Castle"), situate a short distance northwesterly from the present City of Geneva, from whence they marched to the Genesee River. While at Kanadesaga, a detachment was sent eastward, Sept. 8, under command of Col. John Harper, to destroy the Indian Village of Skoiyase.

The main army returned from the Genesee River to Kanadesaga Sept. 19. On the following day, Sept. 20, Gen. Sullivan detached Col. Peter Gansevoort, with a small command, to proceed to Albany, and Col. Wm. Butler, with a detachment, to march up the east side of Cayuga Lake and rejoin the main army at Kanawaholla (now Elmira).

The main army left Kanadesaga, Sept. 20, and recrossing the Seneca Outlet, encamped on the Rose Hill farm, near the deserted Indian Village of Nuquiage in Fayette, after an absence of nearly two weeks. While here encamped, on Sept. 21, a detachment under command of Col. Henry Dearborn was sent out to proceed east to Cayuga Lake, and to march up the west shore of that lake, and rejoin the main army at Kanawaholla.

On the afternoon of Sept. 21, the main army began its return march southward, by the same route as upon its outward march, making its encampment that night, two miles south of Kendaia. Nothing of special importance transpired upon the march homeward and the main army arrived at Kanawaholla, Sept. 24, 1779.

The march and movements of the detachments of Col. John Harper and of Col. Henry Dearborn, will be of especial local interest.

As already stated, Col. Harper was detached from the main army while at Kanadesaga, Sept. 8, and marched with a small body of men to Skoiyase, an Indian village of eighteen houses, situate on the north side of the Seneca River, on that part of

the site of the present village of Waterloo, which lies in the town of same name, there being also fish wears, ponds and fisheries, and a place to cure eels and other fish on the opposite bank of the river, at South Waterloo in Fayette, afterwards especially mentioned in the Cayuga Indian Treaty of Feb. 25, 1789. The detachment found the village deserted and proceeded to destroy it.

On the 20th of September the detachments of Col. Wm. Butler and of Col. Peter Gansevoort in marching east on the north side of the Seneca outlet, passed through Skoiyase and encamped there for the night. On the morning of Sept. 21, Maj. Wm. Scott of Col. Butler's detachment completed the destruction of several fields of corn, there (which had escaped destruction on Sept. 8).

It may be here mentioned, that on Sept. 3, 1879, the centennial of the march of Gen. Sullivan's army and its detachments, across Seneca County, was observed at Waterloo, with interesting ceremonies, under the auspices of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, and a substantial monument of Fayette limestone, commemorative of the destruction of Skoiyase, erected in the public park, was then also dedicated.

The addresses, with an account of the exercises of the day, including an interesting historical article on "Skoiyase," by Hon. Geo. S. Conover, of Geneva, were published in 1880, in a volume entitled "Sullivan Centennial, Seneca County," by the Waterloo Library and Historical Society.

The detachment of two hundred men under command of Col. Henry Dearborn, left the encampment at Rose Hill, on the morning of Sept. 21, with instructions to destroy all Indian settlements or villages intermediate and also along the west shore of Cayuga Lake.

The line of march extended a little south of east, a distance of about twelve miles to Cayuga Lake, at the northeast corner of the town of Fayette, the detachment destroying several wigwams on the line of march, about four miles from Cayuga Lake, probably situate on Military Lot No. 15.

The first Indian village destroyed, was situate at Cayuga Lake, one and one-half miles north of the present Canoga Village, in the town of Fayette and consisted of ten houses.

A second village destroyed, was located nearly a mile further

southeasterly, on the south bank of Canoga Creek, about forty rods from Cayuga Lake, and was known as Skannayutenate, situate about three-fourths of a mile northeast from the present village of Canoga.

By way of digression, it may here be mentioned, that it was near this village, where the renowned Indian Chieftain, Statesman and Orator, Sa-go-ya-wat-ha (Red Jacket), was born in the year 1750. It is true that a number of other localities lay claim to his birthplace, and it might be said of him, as of the Greek poet :

> "Seven Grecian cities, claimed a Homer—dead,
> In which the living Homer begged his bread."

However, very strong proof has been presented by Hon. Geo. S. Conover and others, to establish the birthplace of Red Jacket as at Canoga. An imposing Granite Monument was erected, (under the auspices of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society), to his memory, adjoining Canoga Cemetery and near the spot where tradition says he was born, which was unveiled and dedicated with interesting ceremonies, Oct. 15, 1891.

The addresses and a full account of the exercises upon this occasion, edited by Dr. Samuel R. Welles, then its President, have been printed in pamphlet form, by said Historical Society, entitled "Unveiling the Monument to Red Jacket."

The command of Col. Dearborn, marching south about one mile from Skannayutenate, found and destroyed a third Indian village, a new town, with nine houses, situate on the Lake shore opposite the present village of Union Springs. Marching about three miles further south, the detachment, after destroying a large Indian house on the way, encamped for the night, near the town line of Fayette and Varick, after a day of great activity.

It is not necessary to further pursue the movements of this detachment, which in a few days joined the main army at Kanawaholla.

The journals of "Gen. John Sullivan's Indian Expedition of 1779," with an account of Centennial Commemorations in honor thereof, in 1879 at Elmira, Waterloo, Geneseo and Aurora, were published by the State in 1887.

Before leaving the subject of Indian occupation and proprietor-

hip it is proper to refer here to the Cayuga Indian Sachem, Fish Carrier (Ojageghti or Ho-jaw-ga-ta), to whom a mile square of land at Canoga was set apart under the Cayuga Indian Treaties of Feb. 25, 1789 and July 27, 1795. This land afterwards became the property of the State, upon payment of an annuity to Fish Carrier (which was extinguished in the year 1841), and was surveyed into four lots in November 1807, and sold soon after, by the State. These lots are still known as comprising the "Canoga Reservation."

The Legislature of this State, in 1796, passed an Act (Chapter 39), reciting that the Cayuga Nation of Indians, had at the time of signing the Treaty of the previous year, with the State, at Cayuga Ferry, insisted that a mile square of land be set apart to Israel Chapin. To carry into effect this expressed desire of the Indians, the Legislature directed, that one mile square be set apart in the lands acquired by the Cayuga Indian Treaty of 1795, and be patented to said Chapin, by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Effect was given to this action of the Legislature by the Commissioners of the Land Office, Jan. 11, 1798, when Lot 30, containing 201 acres, Lot 34 containing 232 acres and also 207 acres, the East part of Lot 33, West Cayuga Reservation in Fayette, were conveyed to Israel Chapin, by Letters Patent. The celebrated Canoga Nitrogen Spring is situate on one of these Lots (No. 34). Capt. Israel Chapin, an officer of the Revolutionary army, was an early settler at Canandaigua and Chapinville, Ontario County, and served as United States Indian Agent to the Six Nations of Indians, succeeding his father, Gen. Israel Chapin, a patriot officer of the Revolutionary war, who had been appointed to the same position in 1789, and died March 7, 1795.

Two of the pioneer settlers of Fayette, Michael Vreeland, who located a lot on the Canoga Reservation, and William Chatham who settled a little to the northward, suffered Indian captivity during the latter years of the Revolutionary war, while residing in Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Vreeland afterwards removed to Flat Rock in the State of Michigan, where he died Aug. 13, 1841, at the advanced age of 81 years,

and Mr. Chatham died at his home in Fayette, Aug. 21, 1854 aged 96 years.

In this connection, reference may also be made to the "old Indian Fort," so-called. Early settlers in the western part of Fayette found upon elevated ground on Military Lot No. 3 earthworks which seemed to them to be the remains of an Indian fortification in the dense forest. An embankment of earth formed an enclosure nearly in the form of a circle, including therein several acres of land. The embankment was generally four to five feet high and about four feet in thickness at the bottom and three feet thick at the top of the embankment. Large trees grew out from the top surface of the embankment, of substantially the same size as those in the surrounding forest. There were two gateways or openings in the embankment five feet or more in width, with large stones placed so as to protect the embankment at the sides of the openings. The principal gateway was at the southeast corner and the other one was at the northwest corner. A depression on the outside of the embankment indicated that a moat or ditch had once been thrown up around the outside of the embankment.

An ancient Indian burying ground was also found located nearly a mile southeast of this fortification, where human skeletons of unusually large size were found in mounds of earth. These were regarded by many persons, as the bones of a prehistoric race of human beings.

A similar earthwork or fortification was found in the Town of Ovid, and visited by Governor DeWitt Clinton.

His theory thereof was "that it was one of a number of similar works of defense, found occupying the most commanding positions in Western New York, and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, erected by a race more civilized than the Indians, and that they preceded the latter in the occupation of this country. Their origin and end are alike a mystery: their annals defy the ken of human research, and their history will remain a sealed book perhaps forever."

The Indians seen by white men were, it is said, unable to give any satisfactory account of these fortifications, and the same seemed to be older than their traditions. No attempt will be

made here to solve the mystery, as to this ancient fortification.

With the close of the Revolutionary war, and the return of peace, Congress and some of the States made a tardy attempt to mete out justice to the patriot soldiers, who had served in that war. The State of New York, having acquired a large area of land by treaty with the Cayuga and Onondaga Indian tribes, laid out the same in 1790 and succeeding years, into twenty-eight townships, containing each 100 lots of 600 acres, which were allotted to certain Revolutionary officers and soldiers, who resided in this State, at the time of their service, in fulfillment of promises made in the most trying period of the war. Three of these military townships, Romulus, Ovid and Junius, were located in the bounds of the present County of Seneca, and lands therein were allotted to officers and soldiers, commencing in July 1790. Many of the veteran soldiers however, wearied with delay, had already sold their claims for a very small sum, and only a few of those receiving allotment of lands became actual settlers thereon. The military tract was organized into the County of Onondaga, March 5, 1794, by Chapter 18 of the Laws of that year, and the three military townships already mentioned, became a part of that county.

The military *township* of Romulus, of which the present Town of Fayette formed a part, contained 100 lots of 600 acres each, beginning at the northeast corner of Seneca Lake and bounded north by the Seneca outlet, (now known as the Seneca River), *west by the county line on the west shore of Seneca Lake*, south by the township of Ovid, and east by the West Cayuga Reservation, and at the south end of such reservation, by the present county line in the middle of Cayuga Lake. Lots Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, and Lots 10 to 42 inclusive, or 38 entire lots of the military township of Romulus, are included in, and now form a part of the Town of Fayette.

Questions affecting the west boundary line of the county and the Town of Fayette, on the west shore of Seneca Lake, adjoining the east front of the village (now city) of Geneva, were passed upon by the Supreme Court of this State, in the year 1888 in an Action or Proceeding entitled "The People of the State of New York, on the relation of the United States Lumber

Cutting Company, Limited, against Joseph H. Menges, and Wm. W. Riegel, surviving assessors of the Town of Fayette," and several other like actions. The assessors of Fayette having assessed certain real property in Geneva, formed by filling in Seneca Lake at several points in said village, this proceeding was instituted, to test the right of the assessors to make such assessment, etc.

Judge William Rumsey, decided against the validity of the assessment and his decision followed the doctrine laid down in "Luke against the City of Brooklyn"—reported in 43 Barbour's Supreme Court Reports Page 54—and in 3 Keyes N. Y. Court of Appeals Reports 444—also 36 N. Y. Reports 664. The Court held in substance—that the line of low water, after land has been reclaimed from the lake, or by the erection of wharves and piers and the filling in from the shore, for that purpose, is to be deemed the dividing line between the two towns and counties. The jurisdiction of Geneva must follow the shore as it advances into the lake, whether the accretion proceeds from alluvion or artificial deposits and erections. The boundary of territorial jurisdiction between the two counties, is the actual and not the original low water line, on the west shore of Seneca Lake.

The order and decision of Judge Rumsey in 1888, however, in no wise changed or altered the territorial boundary of Fayette, as being the west shore of Seneca Lake, but only decided as mentioned—that when any filling in is done and land made thereby, on said west shore, the land so filled in, becomes attached to the shore upland, and forms a part of Geneva.

The Charter of the City of Geneva, Chapter 360, Laws of 1897, also recognizes the old west shore boundary line of Fayette, by expressly including in its territorial limits, a portion of Seneca County. The south line of the city, runs into Seneca Lake so far, until it strikes the new Pre-Emption line, if extended, and thence runs north through the lake, until it strikes the upland, at the north end of the lake, at a point where the new Pre-Emption line continues on to the north line of the city. All of the lands under the waters of Seneca Lake, between the new Pre-Emption line extended south to the south line of the city, in the lake, and the west shore of the lake, are

within the territorial jurisdiction of the Town of Fayette, County of Seneca—which boundary also continues, on said new Pre-Emption line, extended south of the city limits, the full width of the Town of Fayette, southward and still farther.

The *Town* of Romulus, organized as one of the towns of Onondaga County in 1794, as stated, comprised a much larger area than the *township* and was bounded as follows :

" All that part of said County—comprehending the Townships of Romulus, Junius and Galen, together with the lands lying west of the Townships of Hannibal and Cato, north of the said Township of Galen and south of Lake Ontario, as also all that part of the lands reserved to the Cayuga Nation of Indians, lying on the west side of Cayuga Lake—shall be and is erected into a *town*, by the name of Romulus."

The Centennial of the organization of the Town of Romulus was duly celebrated at Romulus Village in 1894, and the proceedings thereat, published by an Executive Committee, of which Rev. Dr. J. Wilford Jacks was chairman, in a pamphlet, entitled " Centennial Celebration of the Official Organization of the Town of Romulus."

The area of the Town of Romulus, it will be seen, extended in length, north between the two lakes from the Town of Ovid more than forty miles to Lake Ontario, by land, and to the north boundary line of this State with Canada in that lake, and in width between Seneca Lake and the new Pre-Emption line extended to Lake Ontario, at the west, and by Cayuga Lake and an irregular line at the east, extending north from Cayuga Lake to Lake Ontario—in width from ten to fifteen miles, with an area of about 275,000 acres, exclusive of water.

The Town of Romulus, continued to hold this extensive area and jurisdiction until March 14, 1800, when the Town of Washington (Fayette) was organized by the Legislature, by Chapter 24, Laws of that year.

The south line of Fayette was by that act constituted by the south bounds of Military Lots No. 37, 38, 39, 40 and 42 of the Township of Romulus, and by the south bounds of Cayuga Reservation Lots No. 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57. It will be seen therefore, that the original Town of Fayette, included from t

date of its erection to the date of the erection of the Town of Junius in 1803, all that part of the original Town of Romulus situate north of the present Town of Varick, as shown more fully by the general act for dividing the counties of the State into towns (passed in 1801) and containing about 240,000 acres. By the erection of the Town of Junius, Feb. 12, 1803, Chapter 7 of the Laws of that year, the Town of Fayette was shorn of its extensive area and jurisdiction, and its boundaries as then defined, have remained unchanged until this time.

The Town of Junius was declared to include "All that part of the Town of Washington, in the County of Cayuga, lying north of the Seneca River, and north of the south bounds of Lots No. 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Military Township of Romulus, and north of the south bounds of Lots No. 18, 19, 20 and 21 in the late West Cayuga Reservation."

In other words, the Town of Junius included all of the extensive portion of the territory of Fayette, lying north of Seneca River, together with Military Lots 6, 7, 8 and 9, Township of Romulus, south of Seneca River, now in the Town of Seneca Falls, and the first 21 lots of the West Cayuga Reservation, south of Seneca River, numbered from No. 1 to 21 inclusive, now in Seneca Falls.

The area of Fayette, since the erection of the Town of Junius, comprises the following lands, to wit:

38 Lots of the Military Township of Romulus	22,800	acres
36 Lots of the West Cayuga Reservation	8,673	"
4 Lots of the Canoga Reservation	640	"
Total	32,113	"

By the records of the Board of Supervisors in the year 1817, the taxable area of Fayette is for the first time given as 32,400 acres, which statement of area has been increased from time to time, probably on account of the resurvey and subdivision of lands, until at the present time the acreage is given as 34,014.

The civil jurisdiction of the territory of Fayette, under the State government, was included first in Montgomery County, then Herkimer (1791), then Onondaga (1794), and Cayuga (1799), until the erection of Seneca County, March 29, 1804.

In town territorial jurisdiction, it was included first in Whitestown, then in Peru and in Romulus, 1794 to 1800.

When the question of the proposed division of the Town of Fayette, under its original area, was submitted to vote at the town meeting in 1802, it was

"*Resolved*, That James McClung, David Southwick, Josiah Crane, Wilhelmus Mynderse and Amasa Sherman be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to petition the Honorable Legislature of the State for a division of said Town *by the waters of the Seneca Outlet.*"

The Legislature, in making the division in 1803, however, disregarded the wishes of the people of Fayette, as expressed in town meeting, by including a considerable tract of land *south* of the Seneca Outlet, or River, in the new town of Junius.

What causes led to this action are not now clearly known, but the fact appears, that a majority of the committee above named, resided north of the Seneca River, and doubtless favored including in the new town the part south of the river (now in the Town of Seneca Falls).

Had the river boundary been adopted throughout, the town line would have run through the present Village of Seneca Falls, dividing the same by the river, as is now the case with Waterloo Village. Efforts were made from time to time as late as 1825, to obtain a change of boundary line as originally desired, but unsuccessfully.

The outlet of Seneca Lake, now known as the Seneca River, was, however, made the north boundary line of Fayette so far only as the present boundary between Fayette and Waterloo extends, and the whole of Military Lot No. 10 was included in Fayette.

About the year 1819, as Hon. Geo. S. Conover, of Geneva, N. Y., has stated, the Seneca Lock Navigation Company opened a new boat channel (at the point where the present Seneca Outlet emerges from the lake) which reduced the flow of water in the natural outlet of the lake, and in process of time this was entirely filled up. This boat channel of the Navigation Company was a few years afterwards acquired by the State, and permanently recognized in the construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal—whereby the outlet of the lake was removed

about half a mile southeasterly from the original natural outlet, to the place at present located—leaving in Fayette a narrow peninsular strip of land north of the new outlet, between Seneca Lake and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, extending to the old original outlet.

The jurisdiction and area of Fayette, at this point, as above stated, still extends as fixed in 1803, when the Town of Junius was erected, to the place where the original outlet flowed from the lake, and formed a curve or bend southeastwardly for a short distance, before running northeast and east on the north line of Fayette. (See map No. 111 of the Military Township of Romulus in State Engineer's office, Albany, N. Y., also map of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, filed in Comptroller's office, Albany.)

When the question of dividing the County of Cayuga was agitated, citizens of Fayette differed in opinion, as to the proposed manner of division.

A Petition dated Dec. 29, 1802, to the Legislature of 1803, signed by Benajah Boardman and forty other persons—of which a copy has been obtained—opposed a division unless the same be made by an east and west line across the county, instead of the north and south line, as ultimately determined upon in 1804, when Seneca County was erected.

By act of April 6, 1808 (Chapter 127), to change the name of certain towns, the name of the Town of Washington, was changed to Fayette. The causes which led to the change of name from that of General George Washington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, to that of General Gilbert Motier de LaFayette, his beloved companion-in-arms, has not been ascertained One reason for the change no doubt, was that the Town of Washington, County of Dutchess, had been organized by the Legislature as early as March 13, 1786, and some confusion doubtless arose from having two towns in this State of the same name. When General LaFayette visited Seneca County, June 8, 1825, it is said that he entered the Town of Fayette, which town was also in full view, during a part of his overland trip from Geneva, eastward, to Waterloo.

Much of the early history of Fayette is included in that of

the Town of Romulus (1794–1800). This period or still earlier, back to the very first settlements in town, would furnish material for an interesting chapter of local history.

A second period of Fayette might be chosen as embraced from its organization March 14, 1800, with its immense territorial area to the organization of the Town of Junius, Feb. 12, 1803, while the period extending down from the last named date, covering the Town of Fayette as then and now constituted as to area, would form an appropriate third period.

A great deal has been written about "Historical Fallacies," but the student of early local history must expect in his researches to encounter many historical fallacies or errors, which have been so long adhered to, that they have been accepted as the truth.

It is difficult at this time to determine with certainty the name of the person, to whom should be accorded the honor of being recognized as the first settler, within the boundaries of the present Town of Fayette, with the time and locality of such settlement.

It is believed, that the first permanent settlements in point of time, were made along and near Seneca Lake, nearly opposite Geneva and along the Seneca River.

There were also some early settlements in the interior near the center of the town, and a few along Cayuga Lake. Several local historians claim, that the first settlement in town was made on Cayuga Lake (although the West Cayuga Indian Reservation was not ceded until 1795), while the person given this honor, it is believed settled more than a mile north of the present Fayette line, in the bounds of the Town of Seneca Falls, at the Western terminus of the first Cayuga Lake Ferry, on the line of travel from the east to the Genesee Country.

In the opening up of every new country, enterprising or adventurous spirits generally form the advance corps of pioneers in the way of making temporary improvements and settlement. These persons are known as "Squatters" or "Croppers," who locate upon lands before legal title can be obtained. One of the first improvements in town, is understood to have been made by

a Squatter of the name VanSickle, on Military Lot No. 23, prior to 1790.

Among early Croppers near Seneca Lake were Daniel Earl, who had made some improvements and sowed a crop of wheat upon Military Lot No. 11 (part of the Rose Hill Farm), in the fall of 1791, and which doubtless was the first wheat sowed in the town.

In Turners' History of the Holland Purchase, page 378, it is mentioned, that in February, 1790, a pioneer on his way to Ontario County, staid over night with Daniel Earl near the foot of Seneca Lake, where he had erected a log cabin without a floor. On the following day the outlet of Seneca Lake was crossed in a scow, by the pioneer, on his westward trip.

Other Squatters mentioned in the Journal of Dr. Alexander Coventry, as living in his neighborhood along and near Seneca Lake in 1792, were Mr. Budd, a son-in-law of Mr. Earl, and Mr. Tubbs. Without deciding priority in location and residence, Dr. Alexander Coventry and John Rumsey, as land owners, became the first actual settlers along Seneca Lake, in Fayette, prior to 1793.

Dr. Alexander Coventry, son of Maj. George and Jean Coventry (a British officer of forty years' service, and who served in the French and Indian war in America, 1756 to 1760), was probably the first actual land owning settler and the first physician to locate within the boundaries of Fayette (as well as the first one of his profession to settle in this County). Dr. Coventry was born at Fair Hill Park, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, in Scotland, Aug. 27, 1766. He received his medical education of three years at Glasgow and Edinburgh, from eminent medical professors.

In July, 1785, he left his native land and sailed for the United States, landing in New York City Sept. 11, 1785. He located at first, for several years, near Hudson in this State (where his father had bought lands in 1760), and where he engaged in the practice of his profession in connection with farming.

On the 23d day of May, 1791, he set out with a companion, for an overland trip to the Military Tract in Western New York, making a leisurely tour across the State on horseback, to the south-

ern tier and thence *via* Ithaca and Aurora to Geneva, arriving at the Seneca Outlet in the northwest corner of Fayette, July 6, 1791, and thence proceeded on to Geneva. After a brief stay there, he returned the next day to Hudson, arriving there July 16, of the same year.

As a result of his visit, he concluded to locate upon the Military Tract, and having purchased, Feb. 23, 1792, of Col. Nicholas Fish, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war, Military Lot No. 11, of six hundred acres in the Township of Romulus, on Seneca Lake, near its northeast end (to which he subsequently added 300 acres, being the north half of Lot No. 17 adjoining), he started with horses and sleigh loaded with implements and supplies, for his new home, in midwinter, Feb. 28, 1792, with a cousin, and reached his destination on March 11, following.

A small improvement had already been made and a log cabin built upon his farm, by a man of the name Daniel Earl, for which the Doctor paid and obtained full possession, on the 22d of March, 1792.

There was also an Indian clearing of 50 or 60 acres upon the farm. After fitting up his log house and making provision for care of animals, sowing some spring crops, and planting garden vegetables, the Doctor left his farm April 25, in charge of his cousin, and made a trip on foot to Hudson.

His return trip with his wife, two daughters, hired men (one of them named Philip Purchase), and servants (of whom several were negro slaves) was made in Batteaux, by the slow route up the Mohawk River from Schenectady, passing the several portages on the route and arriving at his farm and wilderness home, June 6, 1792 (the trip having occupied 11½ days from Schenectady and 14 days from Hudson), his family having located in this county a year in advance of any other physician's family.

Here the Doctor was busily engaged for four years, in the improvement of his farm, which he named "Fair Hill" in honor of his birthplace, and in responding to medical calls, as occasion demanded, or dispensing medicine, to those who came long distances to secure his medical advice and treatment. Among others who called upon him for medicine, were James Bennett, of

Cayuga Ferry, and Lawrence Van Cleef from the Falls of Seneca River.

In December, 1792, he was called professionally to Seneca Falls, to see the wife of Job Smith, the first settler there. In an address delivered before the State Medical Society, in after years, Doctor Coventry gave an interesting account of the privations of pioneer settlers, and described the prevalence and treatment of endemic fevers, during the several years of his residence at "Fair Hill."

On March 14, 1794, Alexander Coventry was appointed a justice of the peace for Romulus, Onondaga County, and at the annual town meeting held in the Town of Romulus, April 7, 1795, he was elected overseer of the poor, and also one of the overseers of highways—the Genesee or State road from the east, crossing Fayette and the road on the east side of Seneca Lake from Geneva crossing the Seneca outlet at the northeast corner of the lake, to Lancaster (Willard), having then already been laid out, and in February, 1796, a road was also recorded from Dr. Coventry's farm to James Bennett's Ferry on Cayuga Lake. As early as 1792, Dr. Coventry mentions in his journal, the Genesee road skirting the north end of his farm, commencing at Rome and extending *via* Cayuga Ferry, across Fayette to Geneva and west to the Genesee River. The Doctor's journal records, that during his residence at Fair Hill, he and his hired men trapped and shot bears, foxes and deer and speared or caught salmon and other fish. Strawberries, gooseberries and mulberries were plentiful in season.

The Doctor's family suffering much from sickness of a malarious type, he, in 1796, with evident reluctance, removed to Deerfield near Utica, then Fort Schuyler. He, however, continued to hold the title of his Fayette farm until Oct. 18, 1802, when he deeded the same to Hon. Robert S. Rose, and it is still known as the "Rose Hill" farm.

During his residence upon his farm on Seneca Lake, Dr. Coventry made much progress in clearing and putting the same under cultivation, planted apple trees and built a comfortable house and barns in the year 1793 and 1794 (no doubt the first frame farm buildings erected in the town). His farm was well stocked at

this early date, with horses, oxen, cows, sheep, swine and fowls and a good assortment of farming implements, such as were in use at that time. He sowed and raised wheat and oats, flax and grass seeds, and planted corn, potatoes and garden vegetables.

The Doctor mentions, that in February, 1793, he laid out a sugar camp upon his farm in which he made maple sugar for family use.

His journal makes mention, that during the year 1793, he brought sheep to his farm, by driving them over land through the wilderness from Hudson, a distance of 250 miles. In short, his farm was well established and equipped, even at that very early day.

He was a man of indomitable energy, industry and perseverance, as a trip through the wilderness on foot to Hudson in April, 1792, indicates. During the several years of his residence here, he frequently rode on horseback to Albany and Hudson, usually making the trip in five days' travel each way.

In his new home near Utica, the doctor combined the practice of medicine with agricultural and horticultural pursuits, residing for many years upon his farm in Deerfield near the city, and he assisted in the formation of the first Agricultural Society of Oneida County.

Dr. Coventry was repeatedly chosen President of the County Medical Society of that County, and in the years 1823 and 1824 was elected President of the State Medical Society, an honor conferred only upon the most distinguished physicians of the State. His addresses before the State Medical Society for the two years of his presidency have been re-published in the Transactions of that Society for 1868.

He was also chosen a member of several medical, scientific and literary institutions and societies, and continued to take great interest in his profession and his farm, to the time of his death.

In November, 1828, Dr. Coventry visited Hon. Robert S. Rose, at his old farm in Fayette, and saw the improvements made there and in the vicinity, during the period of thirty-two years since he had left it.

Dr. Coventry was twice married—first March 11, 1787, to Miss

Elizabeth Butler of Branford, Conn., who was the mother of eleven of his children—seven sons and four daughters, and died Feb. 7, 1815. By a second marriage in 1817, two children, a son and daughter, were added to the doctor's family.

Dr. Coventry died at Utica, Dec. 9, 1831. His wife and large family of children survived him. His youngest son, William, by his second marriage, was recently (1899) still living in Wayne County, N.Y., at the advanced age of eighty years. One son, Dr. Charles B. Coventry of Utica, became President of the State Medical Society in 1854, and at different times a Professor in Berkshire (Mass.), Geneva and Buffalo Medical Colleges, and a son of the latter, Walter B. Coventry, was educated to the medical profession of his father and grandfather.

Dr. Alexander Coventry during the greater part of his life, kept a daily journal or diary to which reference has been made, and from which much important data here and elsewhere presented, has been obtained, through the courtesy of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary E. Hinckley, formerly of Geneva, N. Y., now a resident of Columbia County, N. Y.

In the fall of 1791, Elkanah Watson of Albany, N. Y., with several associates, visited the region between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes on a tour of observation. The journal of Mr. Watson mentions, that he and his friends reached Skoiyase, Sept. 20, 1791, coming by boats, from the East, and after passing the rapids of the Seneca River there, with some difficulty, re-embarked and passed up the river, arriving at Seneca Lake at sunset of the same day and proceeded on to Geneva. On the following day, they visited Kendaia (Appletown) by small boat on Seneca Lake, and on the 23d of the same month, Mr. Watson crossed the country through the forest, on horseback, by an Indian trail across Fayette, a distance of seventeen miles to the Cayuga Lake ferry of James Bennett and John Harris, the Western terminus of which, as located, was afterwards numbered as Lot 13, West Cayuga Reservation, in the present town of Seneca Falls. Mr. Watson was very favorably impressed with the locality and gave expression to his satisfaction, in his journal, in words of glowing and eloquent description. This trip of Mr. Watson was made

only about two months after the overland trip of Dr. Alexander Coventry on horseback, to Geneva, in July, 1791.

It will be noticed that early settlers and prospectors from the east, came with horses and oxen, and occasionally by the water route *via* the Mohawk River and the portages to Wood Creek, thence to Oneida Lake and River, and through the same to Seneca River and thence up the same to the Lakes bordering this county.

Dr. Coventry, narrates that on Nov. 17, 1892, he saw ten bateaux pass up Seneca River, having on board one hundred and seventy Germans, from Hamburgh, Germany, on their way to Col. Charles Williamson's lands in the Pulteney Tract, west of Geneva.

The Legislature of 1789, already made provision for the opening of a road from Fort Stanwix (Rome) to the "Genesee Country" across Fayette, from the Cayuga Lake ferry, already mentioned, to Geneva, and further westward.

Settlers from Pennsylvania, came overland, by four horse wagons, the white, home-spun covering for which, when seen from a distance, caused them to be named "Arks" or ships, and in after years as "Ships of the Prairie." The two horses next to the wagon, were known as "Wheel horses," and the two ahead of them were known as "Leaders." The left wheel horse known also as the "Saddle horse," was usually provided with a saddle, and ridden by the driver. The horses were often ornamented with bells and gaily caparisoned.

Sometimes settlers from Pennsylvania, upon arriving at the head of Seneca Lake, transferred a part of their household goods to small boats, plying on that Lake, and the late Alexander Rorison 2d, used to narrate, how his grandfather had completed his journey from Pennsylvania in 1798, by such a transfer to boats, as far as Dey's Landing. The earliest settlement along Seneca outlet or river was that of Samuel Bear, at South Waterloo, in Fayette, then known as Skoiyase, its Indian name, the signification of which, according to Hon. Louis H. Morgan, is "Place for Whortleberries," and was also sometimes called "Long Falls" or "Large Falls." Mr. Bear visited that locality in the fall of 1792, and early in 1793 returned and located there permanently, and erected the log grist mill which was opened

to the public in 1794. Martin Kendig, Jr., soon followed Mr. Bear and became his neighbor at South Waterloo.

James McClung located in 1795, a little east of John Rumsey's, from whom he purchased a part of his lot, and James and Peter Reynolds located a little to the southward.

There were a number of early settlers in the interior of the town and near the center, prior to the erection of the Town of Fayette in 1800, among whom may be mentioned Benajah Boardman, Conrad and Henry Leek, Ithamer Sanders, Leonard Plant, Daniel Barthowser, Guain McConnell, Martin Hogan, Alexander Rorison, Israel Catlin, James Trotter, William Dumond, John Freeman, Garret Sickles, William B. Hall, Michael Vreeland, Gideon Orton, Vincent Runyan, Philip Edington, Thomas Disbrow, Nicholas Wyckoff, Jacob Farman, Robert Buckley, James Sweet, Peter Bush, also John, Casper and George Yost and several VanRiper families.

The United States Census of 1800 shows, that in the year of its organization, the Town of Fayette with its territorial area extending to Lake Ontario, contained only 863 inhabitants, being much less than the population of either Romulus or Ovid, in the same year. A census of voters taken in Fayette in 1801, in the same area, showed only 178 male names of heads of families, with 228 persons entitled to vote in the three classes of voters then existing—most of whom resided south of the Seneca River.

Soon after the year 1800, and between that year and 1810, population rapidly increased by the influx of settlers from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Eastern New York and New England and Southern States, with a few from foreign countries, so that in the latter year, the enumeration of the town within its present boundaries, reached nearly double that of its first enumeration, under its original boundaries.

Among the settlers coming in soon after the organization of the town in 1800 were William Irland, Hon Robert S. Rose, John Jolly, Peter Dey, Capt. Nathan Cook, Hugh McAllister, Darius Minor, Benjamin Tucker, Robert Gilliland, Enos Tooker William Chatham, Roelof Peterson, Benjamin Moses, Henry Matthews, and families of Chamberlin, Watkins, Hendricks,

Henion, Marshall, Thomas, Huff, Lowden, Dubois, Hicks, Leddick, Easton and many others, including a number of patriot soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

An important element in population in the early settlement of Fayette, and which still to a marked degree exercises great influence in the direction of its affairs, were the Pennsylvania German settlers of the town, the ancestors of whom came to this country from Germany and Switzerland, prior to the Revolutionary War, or just at its close, including some persons of Huguenot ancestry. Most of these settlers came to Fayette in the first quarter of this century, although there were some who settled later, and the greater number came from Northumberland, Lancaster, Cumberland, Dauphin, Northampton, Bucks, Berks and Lehigh Counties in Pennsylvania. Samuel Bear, Martin Kendig, Jr., and the Yost brothers, already mentioned, were of Pennsylvania German ancestry.

Among the pioneer Pennsylvania-German families which settled in town in the first ten years of this century may, be mentioned the names of John and George Pontius, Jacob Riegel, Ludwig Stofflet, Christian Hoster, Anthony Houtz, Nicholas Deisinger, William Gamber, William Reed, Frederick Rathfan, Henry Mauger, Henry Singer, Adam Hofstetter, John Markel, Jacob Alleman, George Bachman, John Emerick, Peter Whitmer, John Deppen, John and Jacob Frantz, Frederick Hassinger, George Shiley, Daniel Rhoad, Bartholomew Hittel, and the Kuney Brothers, with many others. A list of Pennsylvania German Settlers of Fayette, is published in a volume of "Notes and Queries," issued by Dr. W. H. Egle, State Librarian of Pennsylvania in 1898.

It is to be regretted that no system of registration of vital statistics existed in the early history of this locality.

Of early births within the territory of the present town of Fayette, the date of only a few has been obtained. As far as ascertained, the first male child born in town was George Coventry (son of Dr. Alexander), born August 24, 1792, who died at Utica, N. Y., April 11, 1878. John Coventry, a brother, was born Feb. 12, 1796. Caroline Freeman, daughter of John Freeman, was the first female child born in town of whom any infor-

mation is at hand. She was born Dec. 3, 1796, and became the wife of Davidson Mosher of Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y.

Other early births in town were :

John S. Bear, son of Samuel, born Sept. 3, 1797.
Sophia Bear, daughter of Samuel, born Sept. 9, 1798.
John Rorison, son of Alexander, born Aug. 30, 1798.
John B. Kendig, son of Martin, Jr., born in 1798.

A few births after the organization of Fayette, are added :

Launcelot Bear, born July 9, 1800.
Charlotte Bear, born Jan. 18, 1803.
Samuel Bear Jr., born June 27, 1807.

Children of Major Samuel Bear :

Nancy Rorison, born June 14, 1802.
David B. Rorison, born April 24, 1804.
Peter W. Rorison, born Nov. 30, 1806.

Children of Alexander Rorison :

Jane VanRiper, daughter of Garry, born July 25, 1801.
George Rumsey, son of John, Jr., born Dec. 31, 1801.
Timothy Rumsey, son of John, Jr., born June 4, 1804.
John Rumsey, son of David, born March 6, 1805.
Daniel S. Kendig, son of Martin Jr., born Feb. 19, 1803.
Sally Woodruff, daughter of Charles, born in 1803.
William Yost, son of Casper, born Nov. 4, 1804.
Chester Yost, son of Casper, born May 12, 1806.
Mary Catlin, born in 1805.
Jacob Peterson, born Oct. 23, 1806, died Dec. 1, 1895.
John H. Tooker, born April 28, 1807, died April 19, 1895.
Lewis Woodruff, born 1807, died 1883.
John Lowden, born March 17, 1807, died March 6, 1898.
Jacob Gamber born Oct. 26, 1808, died April 11, 1897.

Of early marriages, those ascertained are :

Martin Kendig, Jr., to Leah Bear, in 1797.
Job Smith to Miriam Gorham, in 1799.
William B. Hall to Rebecca Boardman, date not ascertained.
James Huff to Jerusha Boardman, Sept. 15, 1804.
Daniel Tooker to Sarah Boardman, Nov. 24, 1804.
Henry Manger to Maria Pontius, Feb. 4, 1806.

The Docket of Alexander Rorison, a justice of the peace, in Fayette 1802 to 1804, shows an entry of eleven marriages performed by him during that period. Some of the married couples residing in other localities, and the following, known to have been residents of the town, to wit:

Casper Yost to Rachel Edington, Aug. 22, 1802.
Samuel Buchanan to Peggy Trotter, 1802.
John Bear to Jean Rathfang, Jan. 9, 1803.
William Penoyer to Barbara Yost, April 28, 1803.
David Lay to Catharine Jolly, Sept. 28, 1803.

Of early deaths, very few have been ascertained (none of the cemeteries in town containing head-stones with inscriptions dated prior to 1805), to wit:

Betty, a negro slave of Dr. Alexander Coventry, died at his farm, at Seneca Lake, of pulmonary consumption, June 19, 1793, leaving two daughters. She was tenderly cared for by the doctor and his family, and her remains carefully enshrouded and placed in a coffin were interred upon his farm, as noted in his journal.

Other early deaths ascertained are:

John S. Bear, died Sept. 4, 1797, aged one day.
Elizabeth Boardman, died Sept. 22, 1801, aged 14 years.
Elizabeth Phelps, wife of Elisha, died Feb. 21, 1805, aged 53 years.
Rebecca Boardman Hall, wife of Wm. B., died Aug. 12, 1805, aged 22 years.
Lucinda Hall, wife of Wm. B., died Sept. 12, 1808, aged 22 years.
Nancy Rorison, died Sept. 12, 1805.
Peter W. Rorison, died Nov. 10, 1807.
Guain McConnell, died in 1807.
Samuel Bear, died Sept. 25, 1807.
Sophia Bear, died Oct. 23, 1807.

The elevated location of Fayette, between two beautiful lakes, and most of its northern boundary being formed by a river, affords ample drainage. The few marshes existing at an early day, have largely disappeared, with other causes tending to

induce malaria, and the temperature and climate in winter is favorably modified by proximity to the lakes. These causes doubtless tend to promote longevity in this and adjoining towns of which there have been some notable instances of persons born in, or who were for a time residents in this town.

Arazina Cone Fleming, daughter of Timothy Cone and Mary Gorham (daughter of Jabez Gorham), was born in the town of Romulus, Oct. 9, 1794. Her first husband, John Leddick, of Fayette, a soldier in the war of 1812, son of Philip Leddick, died in the year 1823. In 1826 she married Robert Fleming of Romulus, who died in Feb. 1858. Soon after his death she removed to South Waterloo where she resided until her decease Sept. 21, 1898, in the 104th year of her age.

Mrs. Orwan (mother of Mrs. John Lowden, Sr.), a native of Germany, who resided with her daughter in Fayette, lived to the age of one hundred years and four months, and died there 70 to 75 years ago.

The age of John Jolly, a pioneer settler in West Fayette in 1800, and who died there in the decade between 1820 and 1830, is variously stated as from 103 to 107 years of age.

John Widner, son of Leonard Widner, the early ferryman at the Seneca outlet at the northwest corner of Fayette, and who lived a number of years at Rose Hill, died at Rochester, N. Y., April 27th, 1880, in the 101st year of his age.

Other instances of longevity may be mentioned, to wit: Mrs. Jane Hinkley, daughter of Garry VanRiper, born in Fayette July 25, 1801, married Bradford Hinkley and died in Varick, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1898; James McClung died in 1839, aged 95 years; William Chatham died in 1854, aged 96 years; Henry Moses died in 1880, aged 96 years; Reuben Lutz died in 1896, in his 96th year; Frederick Schott died in 1858, aged 93 years.

Michael Hoster, son of Christian, born in Northumberland County, Pa., in 1802 and removed with his parents to Fayette in 1803, where he resided during the greater part of his life, died in Seneca Falls Nov. 13, 1895, in his 94th year.

Charles L. Hoskins, for many years a resident in Fayette, died in Seneca Falls April 17, 1897, in his 98th year.

Solomon Acker, a native of Pennsylvania, who located in

Fayette in 1825, and resided there many years, died in Varick July 1, 1895, aged 93 years.

John Lowden, son of John Lowden, Sr., born in Fayette July 25, 1807, died in Waterloo March 6, 1898.

Mrs. Margaret Brickley, daughter of Henry Kuney, born in Fayette in 1808, died there March 4, 1899.

(See also Biographical Sketches of Benjamin Woodruff and of Daniel H. Bryant.)

There are living at this time, several present or former residents of the town over ninety years of age, among whom may mentioned :

Mrs. Hannah Pierson, widow of Simeon, born in New Jersey March 20, 1806.

Peter Kohler, born in Pennsylvania April 24, 1807.

Esther Biery Kohler, his wife, born in Pennsylvania Aug. 16, 1808.

William Kuney, born in Pennsylvania April 14, 1808.

Mrs. Elizabeth Riegel, widow of William, born in Fayette May 9, 1808.

Samuel Leddick, born in Seneca County, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1809, son of the Revolutionary soldier Philip Leddick.

In a local history, prominent attention should be given to the early civil history of the locality in question. During the period from March, 1794, to the official organization of the Town of Washington (Fayette) in 1800 (while still forming a part of the Town of Romulus), considerable progress was made within the present bounds of Fayette, in erecting primitive log houses, clearing the forest, and in the opening of roads, etc. A few citizens residing in the Territory of Fayette were chosen to official positions in the Town of Romulus, as the well preserved records of that town show.

Our early settlers, brought with them a proper estimate of the importance and value of an annual assemblage of voters, for the purpose of conferring together and legislating for the public good.

An eminent political writer speaking of the importance of the "Town Meeting," says: "Local assemblies of citizens constitute the strength of free nations. Town meetings are to liberty, what primary schools are to science ; they bring it within

the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it."

Another well known writer and historian, referring to the above definition, adds: "To say that 'local assemblies' and 'town meetings' constitute the strength of a nation, is to assert in other words, that the people themselves are the source of national strength, which is true. These frequent neighborhood meetings, give opportunity for mutual instruction and hence their great importance."

Efforts have been made recently to abolish the Town meeting and to merge the same with the general State election, which efforts have thus far been unsuccessful. In 1898, however, an act was passed, providing for holding town meetings bi-ennially, commencing with 1899, and no town meeting has therefore been held this year (1900).

The act creating the Town of Washington (Fayette), Cayuga (now Seneca) County, of March 14, 1800, directed that the first town meeting therein, be held at the house of Samuel Bear (at South Waterloo) and it was doubtless so held. In the years 1801 and 1802, before the erection of Junius, town meetings were probably held at the same place, in view of the fact, that the territory of the town then still extended north to Lake Ontario.

It is a matter for regret, that the early records of the Town of Fayette, have not been more highly valued, and cared for by some former town officials. On two occasions, unfortunately, the building in which the town clerk's office was at the time located, was partially destroyed by fire with some injury, it is said, resulting to the town books and papers.

After much search and correspondence, to learn something of the first Town Record Book, containing the record of some of its earliest town meetings, and the early surveys and description of highways and school district boundaries, it was by mere accident discovered in the Waterloo Historical Library, where it had been deposited a number of years ago, and had been safely cared for. It was fortunate for the town, that it fell into good hands. It is to be regretted too, that the town board, has on five or six occasions, deliberately voted, that the town records and files *be classified by a Committee, and that such as are unnecessary or of no value*,

be destroyed. How difficult and delicate a question to determine and decide, as to their value, and the necessity for preserving official records, files and papers!

It would seem to be a matter of great importance, that the official records and files in every town, be kept at a convenient and readily accessible place, and that a capable and careful custodian, as town clerk, should be allowed to hold his office for a long tenure, since frequent removals and changes in such office, are manifestly not for the public good.

Now that town clerks are elected for a term of two years, it is believed that this enlarged tenure, will lead to greater permanency in location, and promote and ensure good supervision and care of the public records. It is to be hoped, too, that the town board of every town will coöperate with its town clerk to effect such result.

1136848

The first Record Book of the town, found as already stated (in keeping of the Waterloo Historical Society), commences with the spring of 1802—the first four pages being lost, which contain the record of town officers elected in 1800 and 1801, and the business transacted at the town meetings in those years.

After much inquiry and correspondence, it was ascertained through the Cayuga County clerk's office at Auburn, that the first supervisor elected at the town meeting held April 1, 1800, was a patriot soldier of the Revolutionary war, James McClung, who was also re-elected in 1801.

As to the other town officers, elected at the first town meeting, it has been ascertained that James Runnells (Reynolds) was elected a commissioner of highways and assessor and also an overseer of the poor, in 1800, also that at the same town meeting, Peter Reynolds, and Robert Buckley were elected overseers of roads. The highway record shows that Wilhelmus Mynderse, James Runnells and David Southwick, were highway commissioners in office in 1801.

The election board for 1800, then consisting of the supervisor, town clerk and three assessors, was composed of Supervisor McClung, James Runnells, assessor, and Samuel Bear and Jacob Farman—the positions, held by the two last named, not being

known. The election board for 1801, was the same as in 1800, except that Jesse Southwick served in place of Samuel Bear.

The oath of office taken and subscribed by James McClung, as supervisor at his first election has been preserved, and is worthy to be reproduced here, to wit :

"I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will in all things of the best of my knowledge and ability, faithfully and impartially execute and perform the trust reposed in me as supervisor for the Town of Washington, in the County of Cayuga, and that I will not pass any account or any article thereof, wherewith I shall think the said county is not justly chargeable; nor will I disallow any account or any article thereof, wherewith I shall think the said county is justly chargeable.

JAMES MCCLUNG.

Sworn before me, April 5, 1800.
WM. BREWSTER, Justice."

A brief life sketch of Mr. McClung is given from the best data, which could be obtained:

James McClung, son of John and Sarah McClung was born in Penn's Township (afterwards Buffalo Township) in Cumberland (afterwards Northumberland) County in the State of Pennsylvania Nov. 4, 1744. His parents were of Scotch-Irish birth who came to this country from the north of Ireland. Nothing is known of his childhood or youth. He served honorably in the Revolutionary war in the regiment commanded by Col. James Potter—the portion of the State in which he resided being also open to Indian raids, which required the interposition of military force to repress and punish. It is known that Mr. McClung served in the memorable battle with the British and Hessians at Trenton, N. J., Dec. 26, 1776 and in other engagements.

In December, 1775, Mr. McClung married Jane Strain residing near Philadelphia in his native State.

When the tide of emigration from Northern Pennsylvania set in for the Genesee Country, as Western New York was then called, Mr. McClung in 1795 removed with his family to that portion of Romulus, now in Fayette. The county records show that in February, 1796, he purchased from John Rumsey 300 acres of land, part of Military Lot No. 23, at the east end of said lot and nearly one mile from Seneca Lake, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death.

In April, 1799, Mr. McClung was elected an overseer of hways for the town of Romulus and when the Town of hington (Fayette) was organized in 1800 he was elected its upervisor and was re-elected the following year.

McClung continued to enjoy the confidence and esteem of a smen and held public positions as long as he would con- w rve. In 1802 and again in 1806 he was named by town as one of the committee selected in those years to peti- " islature in relation to the desired location of the north to th y line of Fayette. He was also repeatedly elected to serve as overseer of poor, assessor and commissioner of highways and in other public positions.

He was the father of six children, three sons snd three daughters, who grew to mature years, and most of them emigrated to western States. The names of his sons, John, Robert and James, appear upon the records of the Town as early officials. One of his sons-in-law, Henry McCartney served with the Fayette Rifle Company in the war of 1812. A grandson of the same, Prof. Livingstone McCartney, recently held the position of city superintendent of schools at Hopkinsville, State of Kentucky.

After a life, bounteously lengthened out to nearly a century, honored and remembered by his country, which he had served in its darkest hours, and enjoying the repeated endorsement of his fellow citizens, Mr. McClung died in the hope of a blessed immortality, August 16, 1839, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

"Sleep soldier! still in honored rest,
Your truth and valor wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving, are the daring!"

In the spring of 1802, Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse, residing at the falls of the Seneca River (in the territory of the present Town of Seneca Falls), was elected supervisor of Fayette.

The Town Record Book to which reference has been made, shows that there were at this time fifteen road districts in the town for which overseers were chosen at this town meeting. A life sketch of Col. Mynderse will appear in an appendix.

At the town meeting in 1803, after the division of the town

(and the erection of the Town of Junius) when the town meeting was directed by the act of division, to be held at the house of Vincent Runyan, at the locality on Military Lot No. 29, known as the "Burgh"—Benajah Boardman, then residing at Canoga Springs, was elected supervisor. The record shows eleven overseers of highways, after the town division.

In the spring of 1804, Israel Catlin was elected supervisor, and continued to hold the office by annual re-election up to his death, May 8, 1813.

When the County of Cayuga was divided and Seneca County was organized, March 29, 1804, extending from Lake Ontario to the head of both Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, the act erecting the new county, while not directly naming the place of location of the county buildings, was so worded as to practically make the location at Ovid a necessity. This act met with disfavor on the part of citizens of Fayette.

At a special town meeting held July 7, 1804, at the house of Vincent Runyan, it was

1. "*Resolved*, That the supervisor of the said Town of Washington be recommended to admit of no tax, or any other means, to take from the people of this town any monies for the purpose of erecting a court house and gaol in the place appointed at the last session of the Legislature, so that the good people of this county may have an opportunity of laying their aggrievances before the Honorable Legislature at their next session, praying for the aforesaid buildings to be erected in a more central part of the county.

2. *Resolved*, That James Sweet, Alexander Rorison and James Woodruff be a committee to pray the commissioners appointed for the purpose of determining the place for the aforesaid buildings, to omit the business, until the Body of the County may have an opportunity of laying their aggrievances before the Legislature at their next annual session."

At the session of the board of supervisors of Seneca County, held at Ovid, Oct. 25, 1804, Supervisor Lewis Birdsall of Junius moved "that no money be raised the present year for building a Court House in the County of Seneca." This motion was seconded by Supervisor Catlin of Fayette, and received the votes

of supervisors Birdsall, Catlin and Archer Green of Ulysses. The supervisors voting in opposition to this motion, were John Sayre of Romulus, Silas Halsey of Ovid and John Livingston of Hector. The result was a tie vote, but before the board adjourned, the sum of one thousand dollars was voted for building a court house and jail, with no location named or fixed therefor. The vote upon this action is not given in detail in the record.

The Legislature of 1805 failed to undo or amend its work, and the county buildings were erected at Ovid, which remained the sole county seat until 1818, when the county seat was removed to Waterloo. In 1822, however, the county was divided into two jury districts—north and south, by the south line of Fayette, with half shire court houses at Ovid and Waterloo, which arrangement still continues—Fayette being in the north district.

In 1844 and again in 1854, the question of the location of the county buildings came up before the board of supervisors, but no change was effected. A resolution introduced by supervisor Alanson Woodworth of Fayette, in November, 1854, to locate the county buildings at Bearytown, in Fayette, was lost: Ayes six, nays four, lacking one vote of the two-thirds vote required for removal.

It will be appropriate perhaps, to notice here other special action taken by early town meetings affecting public questions, and the local administration of affairs. As already stated, the town meeting in 1802 took action favorable to a division of the town, and designating the Seneca outlet as the north boundary line between Fayette and the proposed new town. The Legislature having, in establishing the south boundary line of Junius, in 1803, disregarded the wishes of the people, the matter was again brought before specially called town meetings in 1805 and 1806, and later on in 1825, but the petitions and requests for relief were in each instance denied by the Legislature. Since the division of the Town of Junius in 1829, no further attempt has been made to change the north boundary line of the town.

The town meeting as early as 1802 determined upon the heighth and manner of construction of a lawful fence, and

imposed restrictions as to the running at large of certain animals.

In 1803 a town bounty of five dollars was voted for the scalp of every wolf killed in the town, and later on in 1834, a bounty was voted for each crow killed in town. Early attention was given to sanitary regulations, and in 1805 a penalty of five dollars was imposed upon every person who shall allow any dead animal to remain within forty rods of his neighbor's house for 24 hours after such animal dies. Already in 1812 a penalty of $2.50 was imposed by town meeting upon any person who shall allow Canada thistles to go to seed upon his land,

The poor were not forgotten, and as early as 1806, at a special town meeting, fifty dollars was voted in support of the poor, and frequently in subsequent years, appropriations were voted for like purpose, until better provision was made for the poor, under a general system. In 1827 and again in 1828 the town meeting voted that the supervisor use his influence in the county board for the erection of a county poor house. As early as 1813 the people of the town represented in town meeting, voted that the supervisor have power to raise by tax for public schools, "a sum equal to what shall come to this town from the school fund."

The town meeting of 1828 voted to accept from Vincent Runyan a piece of land upon Military Lot No. 29 for cemetery purposes, and now forming a part of the "Burgh Cemetery." It was conveyed by deed by Vincent Runyan to the Town of Fayette May 7, 1828 (recorded in Liber W of Deeds, Seneca County Clerk's Office, page 258). One of the first roads laid out by the Town of Romulus, March 23, 1796, extended from Lancaster (Willard) to Boardmansburg, followed Nov. 10, 1798, by a road from the last named place to Skoiyase. These roads, and one laid out April 29, 1802, running north from the south town line, preceded the laying out of the Reservation road several years, and passed Boardman's Burgh and the Burgh Cemetery on the way to Skoiyase. A part of this road, leading from the south to the cemetery still remains.

John Watkins, of South Waterloo, was elected supervisor at a special town meeting held in the spring of the year 1813, in

the place of Israel Catlin, deceased. Mr. Watkins was re-elected annually until and including the year 1816.

From this time forward in the history of the town, supervisors have generally been elected for a short term of service, frequently for a single term. The list of supervisors given in appendix, with dates of election and terms of service, show that the office has been held by forty-nine different persons in the one hundred years of the official existence of the town; of which number, thirty-five are deceased, and brief life sketches of whom appear in appendix.

It will be seen that the list of supervisors from 1800 to 1900 includes the names of many of the persons who were elected from Fayette to the State Legislature, and to serve as county officers or in other important positions.

It addition to the supervisors thus honored a number of other inhabitants of the town have been elected to Legislative positions in the persons of Hon. Robert S. Rose, Hon. Daniel Rhoad, and Hon. Jacob G. Markel. The list of members of the Legislature for Seneca County includes also Hon. Daniel S. Kendig, who was born in Fayette, although elected while a resident of the town of Waterloo. Among the county officers elected from Fayette were William U. Smith, and the brothers, Chauncey L. Becker and Charles D. Becker, to the office of county clerk. William Hogan was several times chosen to the office of county school commissioner and James Rorison and Warren E. Lerch were elected to the office of sheriff.*

A number of residents of Fayette were elected to other county offices, for data as to which service, reference is made to a "Civil List" appearing in appendix.

In the Legislative halls of other States several sons of Fayette have obtained seats, in the persons of Hon. Chester Yost, Hon. Millard F. Frantz and Hon. Charles F. Irwin, and doubtless others.

*It is a noteworthy fact that the only capital executions for murder ever occurring at the court house at Waterloo were during the terms of the two Fayette sheriffs,—that of George Chapman, May 28, 1829, for the murder of Daniel Wright, and that of Charles Johnson, Nov. 15, 1888, for the murder of John Walters. Both murders were also committed in the Town of Waterloo.

A number of persons born in, or residents for a time in Fayette, attained prominence in other localities, either in public life or otherwise, of whom some notice will be given elsewhere.

The Town of Fayette has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best agricultural towns in this State, from its fertile soil and favorable location and several of its farms have taken state premiums.

A group of farmers settling in and near the northwest corner of the town upon estates almost manorial in extent, attained a wide and prominent distinction in this county and State, of whom some mention will be made elsewhere.

Many other successful farmers, owning fine farms in all parts of the town, have well sustained their part, in maintaining the proud reputation of the town in the agricultural ranks.

Since the organization of the order known as Patrons of Husbandry, the farmers of Fayette have been largely represented in its membership. Several granges of this order have in the past twenty-five years been organized in this town. Rose Hill Grange No. 116, has removed its meeting place from Fayette to the Town of Waterloo, although many of its members are still residents of the first named town.

East Fayette Grange No. 40, now the only grange in the town, was instituted Jan. 9, 1874, with Myron H. Cosad, as Worthy Master. In its early history its meetings were held at the residences of some of its members residing in the Burgh and in the eastern part of Fayette, but its place of meeting was changed a number of years ago to Bearytown where its grange hall is now located. It recently had 98 members upon its roll.

While farming has been a leading pursuit in town, a number of its citizens have been educated to learned professions.

The first physician to locate in town, as already stated, was Dr. Alexander Coventry, of whom a life sketch has been given elsewhere.

Other early physicians (perhaps in the order mentioned) were Dr. Joseph Hunt, living two miles northwest of Bearytown; Doctors David Harkness, Daniel Hudson, Samuel B. Chidsey, and Lewis Oakley, all located in West Fayette; and Doctors Aaron

Davis, James A. Hahn and Norman Eddy, at Canoga, Bearytown and in other parts of the town.

At the present date, eleven practising physicians born in Fayette are known to be living, of whom only one is now practising his profession in his native town.

Of lawyers, few ever located in this town, except for brief periods, and principally at South Waterloo.

As prominent members of the legal profession, who were born in Fayette, and arose elsewhere to high Judicial or Legislative positions, mention must be made of Honorables Henry Riegel, Charles F. Irwin, Martin L. Stover and Daniel Morris.

At the present time, twelve lawyers, who were born in town, are still living, although only one of the number now resides in Fayette.

A number of teachers of both sexes, born in town, have taught in the higher educational schools in this or other States, among whom may be mentioned Prof. Charles Woodruff of Ypsilanti, Mich.; Miss Hannah Esterly—afterwards wife of Hon. John McIntosh of Cayuga (and whose son—Hon. John E. McIntosh, has recently served as Mayor of Auburn, N. Y.); Miss Frances P. Hoskins (daughter of Charles L. Hoskins, Esq.), afterwards wife of Thomas Fatzinger, Esq. of Waterloo, and Miss Elsie Chatham, now of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

The first clergyman, so far as can be ascertained, who settled in the town, was Rev. Anthony Houtz, upon Military Lot No. 29, at the Burgh. He was born in Germany Aug. 14, 1758, and came to this country with his parents when ten years of age, locating in Lebanon County, Pa.

In the year 1787, he was licensed and ordained to the ministry of the German Reformed Church in the United States, and served pastoral charges at Harrisburg and Carlisle, Pa. In 1804 he removed to Fayette, and while residing there, preached in the German language at the Burgh schoolhouse, and at the residence of Henry Singer at Bearytown, as a result of which preaching services, the Bearytown Reformed Congregation was formed Dec. 26, 1809. He also served a congregation at Markel's schoolhouse in West Fayette, from which (Zion's) Jerusalem Church was formed Aug. 3, 1811.

After a residence of several years in Fayette, Rev. Houtz removed with his family to a German settlement in the County of Tompkins, N. Y., while contiuing his pastoral services for a time in Seneca County. He died at Etna, now in Tompkins County, April 2, 1813.

Rev. Lot Merkel, a native of Germany, also preached in Fayette, in the German language as early as 1809. While preaching here he was connected with the Lutheran synod or ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, as a catechist and missionary. After ordination he removed to Albany County, N. Y., in 1816, and preached there until 1828. Removing from this State in 1831, he died at Philadelphia, Pa., in December, 1833. Efforts to obtain further data as to his life and labors have been unsuccessful.

John Pulfrich, a native of Germany, served the German Reformed Congregation worshipping in the log church at Bearytown, as missionary and teacher in the German language during the period, 1813–1820. He died July 29, 1845, in the 75th year of his age.

At the present time, only four or five clergymen born in Fayette, are known to be living, none of them being now residents of the town.

The early settlers took prompt action to erect church edifices and to organize churches.

In 1896 a "Manual of the Churches of Seneca County," was published by the *Courier* Printing Company, Seneca Falls, which gives much information as to the churches in this town.

In view of the detailed sketches therein contained, it will only be necessary to mention the early church organizations and to briefly recapitulate.

The earliest church edifice in town, was erected as a union church for German Reformed and Lutheran residents, under an organization of Dec. 26, 1809, and a log church was soon afterwards erected at Bearytown, which was replaced with a stone edifice in 1824, and which is still standing and known as "Christ Church." The services for the first half century after 1809, were conducted largely in the German language.

The Lutheran * Congregation formed under the jurisdiction of the Lutheran synod or ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, which formerly worshipped (during a portion of the time) in Christ Church has not continued and maintained its separate organization since 1856, and having also had no pastor for 45 years past, has become merged with the Reformed congregation.

The Reformed Church of Bearytown, worshipping in Christ Church has been maintained continuously since the organization of 1809. Material changes in the stone church edifice was made in 1883, now the oldest church building in the town (Liber 117 of Deeds, Seneca County Clerk's Office, page 142).

One of its pastors served Christ Church a consecutive term of sixty years and eight months, from April 1821 to January, 1882.

A list of the existing churches of the town, with date of organization, now supported and maintained, will include the following :

1809, Christ Reformed Church..... Bearytown
1846, Second Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hartwick Synod..... Bearytown
1816, Methodist Episcopal Church.....Canoga
Jan., 1825, First Presbyterian Church.....West Fayette
June, 1825, Second Presbyterian Church.....Canoga
1875, Grace (Protestant Episcopal) Church Willowdale, Seneca Lake

There were formerly several other religious organizations in town, which had churches, the doors of which have been closed for religious services for many years and some of which may perhaps be regarded as substantially extinct.

Jerusalem Church in West Fayette organized as Zion's Church, Aug. 3, 1811, and occupied as a Union Church, German Reformed and Lutheran (Liber I 2 of Deeds, Seneca County Clerk's Office, page 39), and in which services were conducted in the earlier years in the German language, has not been used for church purposes

*A congregation of Lutherans, organized under the jurisdiction of Hartwick Synod, erected a new Brick Church at Bearytown in 1846.

to any extent, by either of those religious demoninations for several years past.

The "Burgh Church" of the Evangelical Association or Albright Methodist denomination was organized in 1816, and for forty years of its history, its services were chiefly conducted in the German language. There has been no pastor employed therein, for the past ten or twelve years.

In the earlier years of this church, camp meetings were occasionally held in a grove in the neighborhood, northeast of the church. Rev. Christian Wolf and Rev. Jacob Riegel, Jr. residents of Fayette, occasionally officiated in the pulpit of this church in its early years.

A church was organized Oct. 21, 1844, at South Waterloo, under the auspices of Hartwick synod, by the corporate name of the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Waterloo," the same being the first religious organization established in the town, by that synod. The church edifice of that corporation was sold in course of time to the Baptists, and this Lutheran congregation became extinct.

A Baptist congregation, which formerly worshipped at South Waterloo, removed to the north side of the river in the town of Waterloo, and recently (in February, 1899), completed a handsome, new church edifice in that town.

A church organization of the date Nov. 11, 1845, named "the First Baptist Church and Society of Fayette," in 1846, erected a church edifice in that part of Bearytown, which is in Varick. This church was sold in 1859, to a Methodist Episcopal congregation, now owning and occupying the same, and this Baptist church organization became extinct.

St. John's Church, a German Evangelical Church organization formed at South Waterloo, Jan. 2, 1855, had a brief existence and is numbered among the extinct religious societies of the town.

A chapel erected in South Waterloo, by the Presbyterian Church of the Town of Waterloo, about twenty-five years ago, was taken by the Seneca County Railway Company, for railroad purposes, three years ago.

Sunday schools have been established and maintained by the several churches of the town, in the past fifty or sixty years, or still earlier, as well as in a few school houses.

One of these was established at the Burgh schoolhouse in or about 1819, by the late Deacon Hugh McAllister, which was undoubtedly the earliest Sunday school conducted in the town.

The chief province of the local historian is to give a statement of facts and events relating to his locality, leaving criticisms thereon, to others.

The Mormon church which has arisen to prominence at the present time, was first organized at the house of Peter Whitmer, a Pennsylvania German farmer (residing upon a farm in the southeast corner of Military Lot No. 13, in Fayette), April 6, 1830.

The founder of this church was Joseph Smith, born at Sharon, Vermont, Dec. 23, 1805, who in 1815 removed to Western New York with his parents. In after years, he made it known, that as early as Sept. 22, 1823, he had discovered certain plates, known as the "Golden plates," buried in a hill, in the Town of Manchester, Ontario County, N. Y., about four miles south of Palmyra, which plates however he did not remove from their place of deposit, until four years afterwards. These plates contained inscriptions in unknown characters or letters, which soon after he had exhumed them, in Sept. 1827, he began (while living at the home of his wife, in Harmony, Penn.) to translate and transcribe into English, with the aid, as he alleged, of certain mysterious Seer Stones, which he called Urim and Thummim.

In June 1829, Joseph Smith removed from Pennsylvania to the residence of Peter Whitmer, where the work of translation progressed, assisted by Oliver Cowdery and David and John Whitmer (sons of Peter), and the "Book of Mormon," called also the "Mormon Bible," first printed by Egbert B. Grandin at Palmyra, N. Y., was issued in the year 1830.

The organization of April 6, 1830, alluded to, was perfected by Joseph Smith (then known as "the Prophet") and five others, to wit: Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, Peter Whitmer, Jr., Hyrum Smith and Samuel H. Smith.

As early as June 1829, David Whitmer and Hyrum Smith were baptized by Joseph Smith by immersion, in Seneca lake, and one (John Whitmer), was baptized there by Oliver Cowdery.

The first public meeting after the organization referred to, was held at the house of Peter Whitmer, April 11, 1830, at which Oliver Cowdery preached. On the same day Hiram Page, Catharine Page, Christian Whitmer, Anna Whitmer, Jacob Whitmer and Elizabeth Whitmer were baptized, and on April 18, of the same year, Peter Whitmer, Sr., Mary Whitmer, William Jolly, Elizabeth Jolly, Vincent Jolly and Elizabeth Ann Whitmer were baptized.

In June, 1830, nine converts in addition to those named, were baptized in Fayette, and a number of others were from time to time baptized by immersion in Seneca lake, Seneca river, Thomas and Kendig creeks, and other streams not far from the Whitmer farm.

Preaching services were held in 1830 and 1831 at Peter Whitmer's house, and at Whitmer's school house, in District No. 17, Fayette (northeast from Whitmer's near Martin Miller's,and the junction of Military Lots 3, 4 and 13). This school district was annulled in 1841, and the school house has since been removed.

Another preaching point was at the school house in school district No. 15 (now No. 7), in the locality known as "The Beach," in northeast Fayette.

The first Conference of the Mormon church was held in Fayette, June 1, 1830, at which thirty members were present.

The second General Conference held in Fayette, Sept. 1, 1830, continued for three days,and a third Conference was held in this town, Jan. 2, 1831.

Joseph Smith removed his family from Harmony, Pa., to Peter Whitmer's, the last week in August, 1830.

Sidney Rigdon and Orson Pratt (who, with Oliver Cowdery and David Whitmer were prominent in the early development of the Mormon church), came to Fayette late in the year 1830.

In the latter part of January, 1831, Joseph Smith and wife, Sidney Rigdon and others, removed to Kirtland, Ohio. The Whitmer and Jolly families accompanied, or soon after followed there. A brief mention will be made of subsequent movements, especially as relating to former residents of Fayette. At Kirtland, Ohio, a temple was erected and in 1834, Joseph Smith was chosen President of the Mormon church. In 1838, the Mor-

mons then remaining at Kirtland and vicinity, decided to remove to Missouri—whither a large colony had preceded as early as 1831, locating at Independence, in Jackson County, and afterwards in Clay County in that State. The Whitmer family were included in the number which removed early to Missouri, but a part of the Jolly family is understood to have remained in Ohio.

Meeting with much opposition in Missouri, the Mormons removed in May, 1839, to Nauvoo, Illinois, on the Mississippi River. Here a city was founded, of which Joseph Smith was several times elected mayor.

A temple of great proportions and indeed a magnificent structure, was here erected and the membership of the church increased—many foreign converts being of the number of additions. Here again a conflict arose with the local authorities and in 1844, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were incarcerated in the county jail of Hancock County, at Carthage, Illinois, where both were killed by a mob, June 27, 1844.

The Mormon removal from Illinois to Utah Territory, took place in 1846–1847, in which last named year, Salt Lake City was founded—the semi centennial of the founding of which was celebrated July 24, 1897.

Utah was admitted as a State of the United States, in January 1896, polygamy having been declared abolished.

It may here be stated, that at the time of its organization in Fayette, and while the members of the Mormon church remained in this county, polygamy was neither avowed, preached nor practiced, nor indeed until about thirteen years afterwards (1843) was it announced by revelation and in 1852, proclaimed as a doctrine of the Mormon church by Brigham Young, then President of that church.

The Whitmer family remained in Missouri and took no part in the Mormon removals to Illinois and Utah. Peter Whitmer, Sr., the head of the family—born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1773, and removing to Fayette about 1810—was the father of five sons and one daughter, all of whom joined the Mormon church. He died at the house of his son—Hon. David Whitmer in Richmond, Ray Co., Missouri, Aug. 13, 1854. He is spoken of by old Fayette residents, as a worthy and industrious citizen.

David Whitmer, who bore a leading part in the Mormon movement, while a resident of Fayette, was, after June, 1838, not in sympathy with Joseph Smith and in a pamphlet published by him in 1887, entitled "An Address to all believers in Christ," while avowing his belief both in the Holy Bible and in the Book of Mormon, gives a number of reasons for dissenting from the Mormon church of the Salt Lake City organization, as well as from the Re-organized branch of that church. In his pamphlet, Mr. Whitmer strongly denounces certain changes and additions in the Book of "Doctrine and Covenants," including polygamy, and says: "I left the Body in June, 1838, being five years before polygamy was introduced." He says of polygamy: "I wish here to state, that I do not indorse polygamy or spiritual wifeism. It is a great evil; shocking to the moral sense, and the more so, because practised in the name of religion. It is of man and not of God, and is especially forbidden in the Book of Mormon itself."

David Whitmer was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Jan. 7, 1805, and removed with his parents to Fayette, N. Y. He was baptized and ordained an Elder of the Mormon faith by Joseph Smith in June, 1829. On Jan. 9, 1831, before removing from Fayette, he married Miss Julia Ann Jolly, daughter of William Jolly of this town. He removed to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1831 and from Ohio to Missouri in 1834, locating at the city of Richmond, in the latter State in 1838, where he continued to reside until his death. He was a substantial and prominent resident of that city, having been elected its mayor in 1866, where he died Jan. 25, 1888.

In his pamphlet of 1887, he divides the Mormon church into three parts—naming his own branch as "The Church of Jesus Christ"—the second division being the Salt Lake City, Utah, branch known as "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," and the third division with headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa, (known also as the Anti-Polygamy branch) as "The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints."

The brothers of David Whitmer were Christian, Jacob, John and Peter, Jr., and his sister married Hiram Page of Fayette.

Two of the Whitmer brothers—Christian and Jacob—each

married a lady by the name of Schott, descending from a Fayette family of that name—before removing West.

In his pamphlet, David Whitmer says that his brothers, Christian and Peter, died prior to 1838.

John Whitmer became the first historian of the Mormon church. He died at Far West, near Kingston, Caldwell County, Missouri, a few years ago. Nothing has been ascertained as to Jacob Whitmer and Hiram Page, since leaving Fayette.

Oliver Cowdery, a school teacher, came to Fayette and taught a district school in the Yost district before 1830, and he with David Whitmer and Martin Harris, constituted the three witnesses certifying to the Book of Mormon. (Mr. Lee Yost, now of Lenawee County, Michigan, aged eighty five years, attended this term of school.) Mr. Cowdery died at Richmond, Missouri, March 3, 1850.

Martin Harris, of Palmyra, N. Y., an active participant in the early movements of the church in Fayette, one of the three witnesses, and who it is said gave financial assistance in the publication of the Book of Mormon—was born in East-town, Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 18, 1783, and died at Clarkston, Cache Co., Utah, July 10, 1875.

In the year 1899, several missionaries from the Salt Lake City, Utah, branch of Mormons, visited Fayette (and other parts of Seneca County) and devoted considerable time to a personal house-to-house canvass of the localities visited.

Cemeteries—or burial grounds for the dead—were early established in the town, in connection with Christ Church at Bearytown and at Jerusalem Church, also at the Presbyterian Church, West Fayette.

Burial grounds were also established in the early years of this century at South Waterloo, and at the Burgh, also one known as the Markel-Bachman Burying Ground 1¼ miles north of the present West Fayette R. R. Station and another one southeast of Canoga, near Cayuga Lake. Other public and private or family cemeteries were located, one on Capt. Nathan Cook's farm near West Fayette R. R. Station, one in the vicinity of Jacob Hicks' residence near the northwest corner of the town, and

one known as the Dey Cemetery, near the southwest corner of the town.

The incorporated Rural Cemetery Associations of the town which now maintain cemeteries, are the one at the Burgh, and one located three fourths of a mile north of Canoga Village, one located one-half mile north of Bearytown and another at West Fayette Presbyterian Church.

It is extremely difficult now, to give a satisfactory history of the early public schools of the town.

In the year 1795, an act was passed by the Legislature of this State (chapter 75) for the encouragement of schools, to continue in force for a term of five years, under which a small appropriation was made and the several towns in the State were authorized to elect commissioners of schools, at town meeting. In the Town of Romulus, Benajah Boardman, William Brewster and George Bailey, were elected such commissioners, April 5, 1796, and at the town meeting held in Romulus, April 2, 1799, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Benjamin Dey and Daniel Sayre were elected trustees of the Gospel and school lot, set apart by the State, in each township in the Military Tract (Lot No. 50 for the Military Township of Romulus).

The Town of Fayette, upon its organization in 1800, shared with the Town of Romulus in the income arising from the leasing of the Gospel and school lot. The first commissioners of the Gospel and school lot elected in Fayette of which any record remains, were James McClung, Alexander Rorison and Jesse Southwick in 1802.

The lot was sold by the commissioners of Romulus and Fayette, in 1817—the last named town being represented by Benjamin Woodruff, John Watkins and Peter Dey—and the proceeds arising from the sale were equitably divided—the portion set apart to Fayette being over seven thousand dollars. In the town records of 1881, the principal of the town school fund was reported as $7,206—while in 1889, it had fallen off to $6,675 which is understood to be the present capital.

In 1815, the town meeting voted the income from the leasing of the Gospel and school lot *for support of the gospel*, but in 1817,

it was voted for the use of schools. In 1818 and 1819 however, after the sale of the lot and division of the proceeds therefrom, town meeting voted that the income from the town school fund, be divided among the several school districts, in the same ratio as the state school fund, and *to be divided between gospel and school purposes, as each school district may direct.* No further direction as to the application of the income from the local school fund appears in the town record, since 1819, and it seems to have been since applied for school purposes exclusively.

In 1812, the Legislature passed an act for the organization and establishment of common schools, providing a small annual appropriation from the State, and making provision for local supervision. Under this act, Hon. Robert S. Rose, John Watkins and James Woodruff, were elected school commissioners, at the town meeting in 1813. Great care was given in early years to the selection of town school officers by the people. In 1819, the town meeting selected Hon. Pierre A. Barker, and in 1822 Hon. Michael Hoffman as school inspectors, both of whom afterwards became eminent public men, in other localities.

Prior to 1813, the schools of the town were principally private or select schools supported at a fixed rate per scholar, during each term, payable to the teacher.

The town meeting of 1813 voted, that the supervisor have power to raise by tax upon the town, a sum equal to what shall come to the town, from the school fund, for district school purposes.

After addition of the income from the town school fund from sale of the Gospel and school lot, in subsequent years, the cost of maintaining the public schools of the town was still largely made up by rate bill, apportioned in each school district according to the number of days each parent or guardian sent the children in his charge, to school.

As the compensation of teachers was moderate and a part of this was represented and met by the "Boarding around" of teachers, the cost of supporting public schools was cheerfully borne. Fuel was at an early day voluntarily contributed.

Very little is known of the early schools or school houses maintained in the town.

The earliest school house in the territory of Fayette of which mention is made, is found named in the highway records of the Town of Romulus, which under date of Nov. 10, 1798, gives the record of a road "beginning at a white oak tree near the school house in Boardman's Burgh," to intersect a road leading to Skoiyase. This pioneer log school house was located upon Lot No. 31, West Cayuga Reservation, a short distance south of the residence of the late Jacob Reed, Esq., upon lands now owned by Henry Hoster's Estate, and near the old Indian road or trail leading from Canoga to the Burgh and Skoiyase.

Other early school houses were located as follows :

One on Military Lot No. 18, and near Joseph Hall's and Rose Hill Village.

One located near the old Genesee road crossing of Big Creek, about two miles east from the northeast corner of Seneca Lake, on Military Lot No. 12.

One in the Markel district, upon Military Lot No. 32, a mile north (and a little west) from the present West Fayette R. R. Station.

One near Jerusalem Church and the Yellow Tavern.

One west from Metzger's Corners.

One in the Col. Sweet district, probably upon Military Lot 34.

One in the Yost district, near the center of the town.

One about a mile northwest of Bearytown, near Capt. Wm. Irland's on Military Lot 41.

One at Kuneytown.

One a mile and a half north of Canoga Village near Cayuga Lake.

One about one and a fourth miles south of Canoga, near the lake.

The school house at South Waterloo, at first located outside of the present first ward, was removed to the village at an early date, and located upon the Public Square and subsequently at its present location.

No school house was located at Canoga Village until about 1830, and none at Bearytown until 1835, when one was erected in the part of the village lying in Varick.

A Gazetteer of the State of New York, edited and published by Horatio G. Spofford in 1813, asserts that at that date, there

were seven school houses in Fayette. In 1822, Roelof Peterson, Jacob Hicks (a patriot soldier of the Revolutionary War), and Stephen Watkins, commissioners of common schools of the town, defined and recorded twelve school districts, having school houses in Fayette, to which six or seven were subsequently added up to 1842. At the present time there are 16 school houses in town, including the large and commodious school building at South Waterloo.

No academy or high school has ever been erected or maintained in this town.

The State Agricultural College, incorporated by the State Legislature in 1853, and located in the same year, upon the farm ("Oaklands") of its President, John Delafield, was not fully organized and equipped, when President Delafield died (Oct. 22, 1853), and it thus failed of success, as a public institution of the town. The subsequent history of this college is stated elsewhere.

The youth of Fayette, however, from proximity of residence to the Villages of Waterloo, Seneca Falls, and Geneva (Geneva did not become a city until Jan. 1, 1898), have enjoyed special advantages from the higher institutions of learning there located.

Of private and select schools which have been taught in the town at brief periods, from time to time, after the organization of district schools, mention may be made of a few, as to which information has been obtained, to-wit :

A select school was taught in South Waterloo for a few years, about 1840, by Prof. E. M. Foot and wife. Several other select and private schools, including one exclusively for the education of female students, have been taught in South Waterloo, as to which no definite information can now be obtained.

A select school at Bearytown, taught for several terms by Prof. Benjamin Ludden, in 1846–47, in which instruction was given in the higher English branches and the classics, was well attended

It may be interesting to aged people to recapitulate the names of a few of the old-time teachers in the public schools of the town, among whom were Hozial Baker, Robert Selfridge, Eli Sherman, Archibald Fowler, Peter Cole, Elihu Elwood, Samuel Wolff,

John Evans, Harvey Benham, Philo Wheaton, Wareham Barnes, Saron W. Edwards, John Groom, Jacob P. Chamberlain, Henry Feagles, Norman Eddy, Charles P. Woodruff, James A. Sweet, Jacob G. Markel, Oliver Cowdery, Lewis Woodruff, Edgar Townsend, Alexander Rorison, 2d, William Hogan, David P. Yule, Sebastian Chatham, George H. Botsford, I. Warren Sweet, George Pontius, Gurdon Palmer, Charles H. Weed, Godfrey Selmser, John Shiley, John J. Holman and Rufus B. Cole, to which list many other names might be added. Of female teachers, in the early history of our schools, only a few names have been ascertained, which include Sally Woodruff, Mary Catlin, Emeline Betts, Hannah Esterly, Frances P. Hoskins, Mary J. Barnes, Helen A. Barnes, Sarah Barnes, Sarah Chatham, Lydia Blakeney, Sophia A. Kirby and Mary Ann Russell.

The venerable Prof. William Ross, died in Fayette, April 6, 1893, aged ninety years, after teaching in the public schools of the county, and frequently in this town, during nearly seventy years of his life. He was a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y.

A reference to old-time school text-books, and methods of instruction in the schools, as also a description of the pioneer log school houses and their furniture and equipments, would doubtless be of interest to many, but must be omitted as having been often given in other publications.

The history of the schools of the town would be incomplete without a reference to German schools taught therein. A German school was established in or about 1813 in the log church building at Bearytown, already mentioned, in which instruction was given in the German language, which was continued in the same building and in a new German school house erected upon the church lot there, until after 1830. Among the names of the teachers of this school yet remembered are Henry Mantius, John Pulfrich, George Fink, John Bernheisel, David Singer, William Merkel, John C. Pfeiffer and Ernst Louis Freudenberger. A private German school was taught at Michael Stuck's, near the center of the town, about 1830 by Peter Litzenberger, Sr. A select school for German pupils was taught for a short

time in or about the year 1835, by Rev. John J. Beilhartz, at his residence near the center of the town, and there were several other private German schools taught for brief terms.

In the year 1854, Sept. 19, a County District School Celebration and Picnic was held at J. Emerick's Grove, a half mile north of Bearytown, at which 1,500 children of school age were in attendance, from the towns of Fayette, Varick, Seneca Falls, Waterloo and Tyre. The children were addressed by Hon. Victor M. Rice, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and others, and the occasion gave great encouragement to teachers and scholars.

There has been no Public Library established in this town, and efforts to revive and re-establish school district libraries in connection with the public school system, are deserving of the coöperation and support of citizens of the town.

No newspaper has ever been published in the Town of Fayette, although several editors and publishers of newspapers in other localities have been born in the town, among whom may be mentioned Charles E. Garnett, the editor of the *Ovid Gazette*, and the late Prof. Charles Woodruff, for many years editor of the *Sentinel*, at Ypsilanti, Mich.

The first attempt to open public roads in this town, was doubtless largely to accommodate travel from the eastern part of the State and Pennsylvania to this locality, Ontario County and the Genesee Country—and these largely followed Indian trails and paths, or the roads traversed by the army of Gen. John Sullivan, and its detachments in 1779.

In 1789, the State of New York passed an act directing the setting apart of a tract of land (located in the present Madison County in this State and known as the "Road Township") the proceeds from the sale of which were to be applied in opening a road from Fort Stanwix (Rome) to Geneva and westward to the Genesee river, and work was soon commenced upon this new road, known as the "Genesee Road."

This road crossed Cayuga Lake at the ferry of James Bennett and John Harris, its terminus on the west side of the lake, being on the present Lot No. 13, West Cayuga Reservation, North Latitude, 42 degrees, 54 minutes, 14 seconds (near the Cobble-

stone house of the late Wm.G. Wayne, in the present town of Seneca Falls.) See Simeon DeWitt's State map of New York (1802). Following substantially the Indian trail, this road crossed Seneca County, passing a little south of west across Lots No. 12, 16, 15, 19, 18 and 14 of the Cayuga (West) Reservation and entering the Military Township of Romulus near the south end of Lot No. 9 of that Township, also passing across that lot and Lots 8, 7 and 6, and entering the Town of Fayette near the south end of Lot No. 5, Romulus Military Township, and thence following about one mile south of Seneca River, across that lot and Nos. 4, 3, 2, 12, 11 and 10 (near the line between the two last named lots), left the Town of Fayette at the Seneca Outlet or River on Lot No. 10, from whence it crossed Leonard Widner's ferry across the outlet and to Geneva and westward. (See Map No. 111 of Romulus Township in the State Engineer's office at Albany, N. Y.)

French's State Gazetteer, published in 1860, is authority for the statement that this Genesee or State road was constructed from Whitestown village, near the present city of Utica, to Geneva, in the year 1791.

Dr. Alexander Coventry mentions in his journal, this road, as running nearly parallel with the north line of his farm, on Military Lot No. 11, in March, 1792, soon after his purchase of the farm.

The west end of a public highway now terminating on the south side of the Seneca River, near the railroad bridge across the same (a little east of the point where it now emerges from the lake), and running east on the line between Military Lots No. 10 and 11, is doubtless a part of this ancient road, which was undoubtedly the earliest road opened for travel in Fayette and perhaps the earliest in this county.

Doctor Coventry mentions, that in 1793 he and his neighbor made some improvement in this road, seven miles east of his farm and three miles from Cayuga Lake.

For a few years there was a large amount of travel upon this road, until a new road was opened from the Harris-Bennett ferry to Seneca Falls, and the opening for travel of a road on the north side of the river from Seneca Falls and Waterloo to Geneva,

followed soon after by the opening of the Cayuga Bridge, when this road across Fayette, first constructed, gradually fell into disuse and its location is now remembered only by few.

The early records of the Town of Romulus, show much activity on the part of the highway commissioners of that town, in opening new roads. The first highway recorded upon the records of that town, bearing date in June, 1795, extended from Lancaster or Baileytown (now Willard), at the southwest corner of Romulus, along or near the east shore of Seneca Lake, to the Seneca River and on westward to the Ontario County line, crossing the Town of Fayette and substantially following the line of march of General John Sullivan's army. The record of this road refers to one laid out by the highway commissioners of the Town of Peru (a town formed by the Legislature in 1792 and abolished in 1794). It is to be regretted that the records of the Town of Peru, cannot now upon diligent inquiry be found, although it is known that in 1793, Hon. John Richardson, living in the territory of the present Town of Aurelius, Cayuga County, was chosen supervisor of Peru and attended the sessions of the Herkimer County Board of Supervisors at Whitestown, in that year.

Dr. Alexander Coventry in his journal mentions, that on Dec. 9, 1793, two commissioners came to his house to lay out roads. These may have been highway commissioners of the Town of Peru. He says that they began to survey a road at the present new Pre-emption line (at the foot of Seneca Lake and the present county line), and ran one mile and two chains (in the present town of Waterloo), to Leonard Widner's at the original outlet ferry, thence on and passing his (Coventry's) farm and continuing south. He went with the commissioners three miles south, passing John Rumsey's clearing on the way.

The record mentions the laying out by the highway commissioners of Romulus, Feb. 5, 1796, of a road from James Bennett's Cayuga Lake ferry on the Genesee road, to Dr. Coventry's farm on Seneca Lake.

On March 23, 1796, a road was laid from Lancaster to Boardman's Burgh, and in June, 1797, a road from Reservation Lot No. 25, on Cayuga Lake to James Trotter's bridge on the old Geneva road.

It has been said of the ancient city called the Capital of the World, that "the roads all lead to Rome." So at an early day it might have been said with much truth, that most of the roads laid out led to Skoiyase, the seat of Samuel Bear's mill, or to Boardman's Burgh.

The Romulus records show the laying out in March 1798, of a road commencing on Military Lot No. 18, near John Rumsey's on Seneca Lake, to Boardman's Burgh. On Nov. 10, 1798, a road was laid out from Boardman's Burgh school house to Skoiyase, passing Alexander Rorison's house.

A few records of highways from 1800 to 1803 (before the erection of Junius), have been preserved, which include a road from Samuel Bear's mill seat at Skoiyase, running on the south side of Seneca River toward Seneca Falls, laid out Nov. 19, 1801. The record of this road refers to a road from Bear's mill to Boardman's Burgh.

Another road was recorded April 29, 1802, from the south line of the town, near George Hood's (on Military Lot No. 48), to intersect the road leading to Bear's mill, and on the same date a road is recorded from Canoga Springs to Joseph Haynes' Corners (Bearytown). In descriptions of highway districts recorded in 1802 and 1807, reference is also made to a road from Haynes' Corners to Boardman's Burgh. After February, 1803, when the territorial limits of the town were reduced to the present boundaries, the laying out of roads was gradually continued.

Among the roads best known, thus laid out, was the "Reservation Road," so called, recorded Aug. 25, 1808, on the west line of the Cayuga Reservation from the present Seneca Falls line at the southwest corner of Reservation Lot No. 18 to Joseph Haynes' Corners (Bearytown), 4 miles and 78 rods in length. The same road was again surveyed June 10, 1842, of the width of three rods. The town line road between Fayette and Romulus (now Varick) from Bearytown to Cayuga Lake was recorded April 2, 1813, beginning at the northwest corner of George Schad's land (at northwest corner of Reservation Lot No. 58) running on said line till past the graveyard, then on the line between Fayette and Romulus east to Cayuga Lake, 2 miles and 240 rods. Other

portions of the south town line road were recorded Dec. 26, 1806, June 16 and 23, 1842, and Feb. 6, 1843. The early town records show the number of Road Districts in the town in 1803, as eleven, which was increased to 38 in 1823, to 54 in 1843, to 57 in 1863 and to 66 in 1899.

In the early survey of highways and subdivision of farms, Hugh McAllister, Joseph Bachman, Archibald Fowler and Jacob G. Markel were frequently employed as surveyors, as the records show.

In connection with the opening of the early State road (Genesee road), from Rome to Cayuga Ferry and Geneva, or earlier, a ferry was maintained across Seneca outlet, at first by dug-out canoe, afterwards as early as 1790, by a primitive scow ferry, by Leonard Widner (a resident in the present territory of Waterloo) and his son John Widner,* near the place where the outlet emerged from Seneca Lake. Dr. Alexander Coventry crossed this ferry July 6, 1791, and paid one shilling ferriage. He says the outlet at this point was four rods wide and the water about eight feet deep in some places. This ferry was maintained by Mr. Widner until in the early years of this century, when for a time the outlet was forded, until a bridge was constructed across the same.

A ferry franchise was granted by Legislative act of Jan. 21, 1826 to Jacob Carr and Jacob Carr, Jr., to maintain and operate a ferry from Union Springs on the east side of Cayuga Lake to Lot No. 40 West Cayuga Reservation near Canoga on the west side. This ferry franchise has been several times renewed and extended and a ferry has been since operated there with very little interruption up to last fall, except when navigation has been interrupted by ice in winter. The ferry landing near Canoga has also sometimes been utilized as a landing place for small boats plying on Cayuga Lake.

In a deed from John Rumsey to James McClung of the east part of Military Lot No. 23, Feb. 10, 1796, he conveyed to the

* John Widner, born Oct. 25, 1779 in New Jersey, died in Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1880, in his 101st year. In the census of Fayette in 1801, he is set down as a voter of 21 years and upwards, and was chosen overseer of highways in Fayette in 1805.

latter, a right of way across said Lot to "Rumsey's Landing" on Seneca Lake, where doubtless a landing existed for a time, for the convenience of early settlers, but which has long since been abandoned.

In the year 1810, the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike was incorporated by the Legislature, and soon afterwards a stage line carrying the U. S. mail was opened thereon. This turnpike road crossing Fayette along Seneca Lake, it is understood, followed substantially the Sullivan route and the highway laid out in 1795, by the Town of Romulus, from Lancaster (Willard) to the Ontario County line. The Turnpike Company however, straightened the road somewhat in its windings and turnings along Seneca Lake. This turnpike did not prove to be a financial success, and its charter was repealed already in 1823, before its final completion.

About 1825, the mail route was changed to leave Seneca Lake at John Johnston's Corners on Military Lot No. 17, and running one mile southeast to Rogers' tavern, thence two miles south to Metzger's Corners, thence one mile east, and thence again south to the south line of Fayette and on to Romulus Village and Ovid, passing the present West Fayette R. R. Station of the Lehigh Valley Railway.

Old residents relate that during the palmy days of stage travel, from Utica and Auburn to Geneva and westward, passing through Waterloo, that during summer the stages frequently traversed the distance from Waterloo to Geneva upon the south or Fayette side of the river, to avoid the deep sand upon the turnpike road from Waterloo westward, on the north side.

Under a general law of the State, passed May 7, 1847, for the incorporation of companies to construct plank roads and turnpike roads—much zeal was manifested in the construction of plank roads leading from this town to the principal railroad centers and villages at the north.

The Seneca and Wayne Plank Road Company, incorporated June 1, 1849, constructed a plank road south from Seneca Falls Village, crossing Fayette to Bearytown, a distance of six and a half miles.

The Waterloo and Fayette Plank Road Company, incorporated

Feb. 4, 1850, constructed a plank road from Waterloo Village south across Fayette to the Varick line, at the residence of John Garnet, on Military Lot No. 40, a distance of six and three-fourths miles—the route adopted being known as the Central road from Waterloo to Romulus village and Ovid.

The Ontario and Seneca Plank Road Company, incorporated March 11, 1850, constructed a plank road, commencing at Geneva, and passing around the foot of Seneca Lake, across a corner of the Town of Waterloo, to the Fayette line, and thence south to John Johnston's Corner, thence southeast to James D. Rogers' tavern, thence south passing Martin Metzger's Corners, to a point nearly one-half mile north of the Varick line. It was originally projected to make the Varick town line the south terminus, but the road was not fully completed there. The length of this road as completed, was about nine and one-half miles of which about seven and one-half miles, were located in the Town of Fayette.

It was soon found, upon trial, that a road constructed with plank, upon which there was much travel and heavy teaming, must necessarily be short lived, and some of the companies named, shortened and abandoned parts of their plank road or replaced the plank with a stone turnpike, at a very heavy expense. The capital stock invested brought very little return to the stockholders, and active hostility to these roads, and their toll gates, gradually led to their abandonment, the last to be abandoned of the three roads named, occurring in 1879.

In these days, when there is a strong outcry for "good roads," it is to be regretted, that the promise of better roads, made by those who precipitated the abandonment of these stone turnpikes, has not been fulfilled and they are now emphatically "a hard road to travel."

In September, 1873, the first railroad across this town, was opened to the public. It was organized June 7, 1870, under the name of the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Company, and the name was changed upon consolidation, to the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad Company, Oct. 2, 1876. It was leased soon after completion and is managed by the Lehigh Valley Railway Company. There is only one station of this railway, in town,

known as West Fayette (MacDougall post office) near the south line of the town, three miles east of Seneca Lake.

Another line of railroad, was constructed by the Lehigh Valley R. R. Company from Buffalo to New York City, crossing Fayette, a short distance east of Seneca Lake and opened to the public for traffic and travel in September, 1892, and is known as the "Main Line" of the Lehigh Valley Railway. A station has been established, called Varick Station, which, with the railroad buildings and post office (Yale post office) is however located on the north side of the town line road, and in the Town of Fayette about three-fourths of a mile east from Seneca Lake, upon Military lot No. 37.

A third railroad incorporated as The Seneca County Railway and operated by the Lehigh Valley Railway Company from Geneva to Waterloo, and eastward, crosses the Town of Fayette on the south side of Seneca River, commencing near Seneca Lake at the northwest corner of the town. A railroad station has been located at South Waterloo, in Fayette, and the railway was opened there for travel and traffic in October, 1897, and later on to Seneca Falls in June, 1898.

Telegraph lines and Express offices have been established in connection with the several lines of railroad mentioned.

A telephone line from Seneca Falls to Ovid, known as the Empire State Telephone Company, crosses the Town of Fayette with a branch to Bearytown, from the main line one mile westward of that village. It was opened to the public in September, 1896.

On May 24, 1870, the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Rail Road Company was incorporated, to construct a line of railroad from Waverly near the Pennsylvania State line to Sodus Bay—crossing the Town of Fayette to Seneca Falls and passing through the Village of Bearytown. The right of way for this railroad, was soon secured, and the same was laid out, graded and fenced, but the ties and iron rails were not laid, and the road was never completed. The road bed has now nearly all been sold to, or possession of same resumed by farmers owning lands along its route. Truly has it been said :

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these, —'It might have been.'"

In the early history of the town, and while yet a part of the Town of Romulus, a number of inns or houses of entertainment afterward called taverns and later hotels were opened to accommodate the great amount of overland travel.

The earliest of these known were the inns of John Rumsey and of James Reynolds along or near Seneca Lake, and of Benajah Boardman and of Vincent Runyan at Boardman's Burgh. Other early taverns were those of William Penoyer and of William and Stephen Watkins at South Waterloo; of Benajah Boardman and of Charles Bachman at Canoga Springs; of Capt. Nathan Cook near the present West Fayette R. R. Station, and of Tunis Henion on the town line road a mile westward therefrom; of Bartholomew Hittel near Kuneytown; of Jonathan Burroughs on the Reservation Road near the north line of the town; of Philip Jolly at the south end of Military Lot No. 20 known as the "Yellow Tavern"; of Jacob Hendricks at the north end of Military Lot No. 27; of Benjamin Stuck at the north-west corner of Military Lot No. 28—the taverns of Jolly, Hendricks and Stuck, at all of which elections were frequently held, being located near the centre of the town. Still other taverns were those of Jeremiah Opdyke, Christian Keim, and one at John Johnson's corner (on Military Lot No. 17) all on the Seneca Lake road: the taverns of Isaac Jolly and of James D. Rogers near the south-east corner of Military Lot No. 18, the taverns of William Hackett, David Rumsey and Martin Metzger about two miles south from Rogers', and of Samuel Conklin nearly a mile west of Rogers.

The well known inn of Henry Beary, at Bearytown was opened to the public in 1819, and here for many years at the centre of the county, political county conventions were held—the delegates being attracted as well by the location and geniality of its proprietor, as by his generous fare of roast pig, poultry and game with draughts of cider royal, metheglin and peach brandy. Occasionally a barbecue of roast ox, was served at this hostelry, at political gatherings.

At the present date, there are in town three taverns in South Waterloo; one in the Fayette part of Bearytown; one at West Fayette R. R. station, and one at Canoga.

The early inhabitants of Fayette included a number of Revolutionary veterans and soldiers of the War of 1812, and no locality in the county took a greater interest and pride in the organization and efficiency of its military forces. The 102d Regiment of State militia, included the ununiformed military forces of the town. Much attention was also given to the formation and drill of uniformed companies of artillery, riflemen and cavalry. Military trainings were held at Boardman's Burgh, South Waterloo, Bearytown, Canoga and elsewhere in town. "General training" day, was indeed a gala day and always called out a crowd of spectators, who took great interest in watching the military drill and manœuvres of the soldiers.

The Fayette Rifle Company, commanded by the veteran Captain William Irland, volunteered to serve for a time in the War of 1812, upon the Niagara River frontier of Canada, and the officers and a number of the private soldiers of this company, were captured by the British in the memorable battle of Queenston, Canada, October 13, 1812. A copy of the muster roll of this company in this service, made by James Rorison, is given elsewhere.

The town was also represented by other military forces in the War of 1812, but no other muster rolls have been obtained, after diligent effort.

It should be mentioned here, that the Fayette Rifle Company, was selected to perform guard duty at the execution of George Chapman in May, 1829, at Waterloo.

Among the officers of military regiments and brigades who resided in Fayette, in the first half of this century, whose names are still remembered, are those of Col. Daniel Rhoad, Col. James Sweet, Col. James Hicks, Col. and Gen. Daniel Holman, Col. Joseph D. Alleman, Col. and Gen. Jacob G. Markel, Col. Edwin Schott and Col. Andrew Rogers. It is a matter of regret, that it has not been possible to ascertain and classify the arm of service, to which the commands of each of these officers belonged, and the period of service of each. An attempt to secure this information from the State Adjutant General's office at Albany, and in part from the War Department at Washington, D. C., proved unsuccessful.

At the present time, there are no organized military companies or organizations in the town.

The History of Seneca County, published in 1876 (by Everts, Ensign & Everts, Philadelphia, Pa.), gives an extended list of soldiers credited to Fayette, in the Civil War 1861–1865, but the town record office, gives very little data as to the same.

The Town of Fayette, was represented by several of its sons in the war with Spain (1898–99) although no organized company was raised for this military service in this county. Several of the officers and soldiers of a Geneva military company, who enlisted in this service, were born in Fayette.

One of the public buildings of the county, is located in this town, the county poor house, on Military Lot No. 16. The principal portion of the poor house farm (100 acres from the Silvers farm), is located in Fayette and 26⅘ acres upon Military Lot No. 7, contiguous thereto in Seneca Falls; 101⅕ acres of the entire farm were purchased pursuant to a resolution of the board of supervisors adopted at a meeting held Jan. 12, 1830, at which an expenditure of $3,500 was authorized for the purchase of a farm and fitting up buildings thereon, for a county poor house. A board of five superintendents of the poor was then also appointed, including William Hoskins of Fayette, in that number.

The first report of the superintendents to Oct. 1, 1830, as published in the newspapers of that period, may be of interest, to wit:

Disbursements for Property and Equipment.

Paid for 101 1-5 acres of land	$2,720.00
Paid for additions and repairs	1,130.57
Paid for stock and farm utensils	117.44
Paid for house furniture	245.85
	$4,213.86

Outlays on Account of Paupers.

Expenditures for paupers from Jan. 12, outside of poor house	$1,045.26
Food and raiment for paupers in poor house from April 1	191.69
Transportation of paupers	41.50
Paid to physicians	42.00
Miscellaneous expenditures	78.28
Paid for male labor	6.00
Paid for female labor	22.50
Keeper for his services and services of his family, six months (including the use of a team of farm horses and a cow furnished by keeper)	162.50
	$1,589.73

Admitted 56 paupers since April 1, 1830.
2 paupers born since April 1, 1830.
58

Oct. 1, 1830, fifteen paupers remained in the poor house. Twenty-five acres of land were added to the farm in 1832, at a cost of $750.00. The first building for the care of paupers was located and maintained upon that part of the farm situate in the town of Seneca Falls, to 1853. The first keeper of the poor house was Zephaniah Lewis of Seneca Falls, appointed in 1830.

The board of supervisors at its annual session in 1850, recognizing the necessity of better accommodations for the care of the poor, appointed a committee of three to procure plans for a new poor house. Another committee was appointed by said board in 1851, and at a meeting of the board of supervisors held Feb. 3, 1852, it was resolved to erect a building of Fayette limestone, on that part of the farm lying in Fayette, and on March 3, of the same year, a proposition of O. B. Latham and F. B. Latham of Seneca Falls, to erect the building, was accepted, for $7,174. The board voted to raise $8,500 for completing and furnishing the building and appointed Jacob Reed and James Rorison of Fayette and Richard P. Hunt of Waterloo, as building committee. The building was completed in the year 1853, to the satisfaction of the board of supervisors, as expressed at a meeting held in November of that year. While some changes, additions and improvements have been made in outside buildings, no material changes have been made in the main administration building.

The location of the poor house in this town, has tended to excite especial interest in its administration on the part of its citizens, of whom a number have served as superintendents and keepers. The number of superintendents of the poor, first fixed at five, was soon reduced to three, and that number continued to be appointed up to 1848, in which year the office became elective, and three superintendents continued to be elected, until the number was reduced to one, in 1881—which number continued to be elected up to the close of 1893.

Under an act of the Legislature, the board of supervisors by a resolution adopted in December, 1892, provided that the superintendent to be elected in November, 1893, and every three years thereafter, should serve both as superintendent and keeper of the poor house—and should be required to reside for his term at the poor house. This system still prevails. It will not be

necessary at this time to give any further statistics, as these are annually published in the pamphlet proceedings of the board of supervisors. One of the present inmates of the county poor house, Mrs. Louisa Chauncey, widow of Joseph, of Canadian-French ancestry, and long a resident of Fayette, is ninety-nine years of age.

Early settlers, prospectors and travelers from the eastern part of the State, utilized water communication by way of the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and River, up to the Seneca River and the lakes adjoining this county. Travel around the falls and rapids of the Mohawk River at Little Falls, etc., and across the portage at Rome, was improved by primitive locks and short canals, by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, as early as 1796, but rates of toll, for the use thereof, were very high.

The Seneca Lock Navigation Company was incorporated April 6, 1813, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Seneca river between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. The work upon this improvement progressed favorably and on June 14, 1818, the first loaded canal boat was locked through at Seneca Falls.

The construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal was authorized by the Legislature by act of April 20, 1825, to extend from Geneva to Montezuma, on the Erie Canal, a distance of twenty-one miles (principally in Seneca County)—the State purchasing the interest and improvements of the Lock Navigation Company.

The State began work upon the canal in 1826 and it was completed and opened to the public Nov. 15, 1828.

General statistics as to the cost of this canal, would not interest the reader, so long as the details as to the particular portion thereof here referred to, have not been ascertained. Since 1828, there have been large outlays for enlargement and improvement of the canal.

From the point where the canal coming east around the foot of the lake, first strikes the Fayette line (near Teal's bridge) at the place where the original outlet emerged from Seneca Lake, to the east line of Military Lot No. 5, on the river, a distance of fully six miles, the Seneca River has been principally utilized for canal navigation, and forms the channel of

the canal (except for a short distance in Waterloo village, where the canal runs in the Town of Waterloo). The center of Seneca River forming the boundary line between the Towns of Fayette and Waterloo, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal is therefore an important public work in the Town of Fayette, recognized by the Constitution of this State.

The State Legislature, in the year 1888, authorized the improvement of the "Bear Race," in South Waterloo, in connection with the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and the work of improving the same, was completed in February, 1896, more than one hundred years after its original construction by Maj. Samuel Bear.

When it is remembered, that prior to the completion of the the Erie Canal through Montezuma, in 1825 (followed by the completion of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal in 1828 to that point of intersection) that the farm products of this county, were largely drawn to Albany by wagons (or by sleighs in winter), and merchandise from the east was returned by the same slow and expensive method of conveyance—the importance of the opening of the State Canal system to this locality, will be appreciated.

This narration should include some mention of the villages of this town, as to which, data has been obtained with much effort.

Mention has already been made of the Indian villages destroyed by several detachments from Gen. John Sullivan's army in 1779.

There are at this time, no incorporated villages in this town, except that the first ward of Waterloo Village is constituted from territory of the Town of Fayette, formerly called South Waterloo.

The earliest village in the town located and settled by white men, was that at the rapids of the Seneca River, on the south side of, and opposite to the Indian village of Skoiyase—by which name, the village on the south side was also locally known for many years. Its settlement dates back to 1792–93, and for fully twenty years, nearly all business at this point (now Waterloo village) was transacted on the south side of the river.

Major Samuel Bear, who first visited South Waterloo in 1792 and permanently located there in 1793, was its first settler and kept the first store in town and operated the first grist mill there,

as early as 1794. Mercantile business was also carried on there, by Judge John Watkins, as early as 1805.

Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York published in 1813, gives the name of the village as Skoiyase or Jefferson. A map of the lower island in Seneca River at this place, filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, N. Y., in 1806, names the village Beartown. A map of the village made by David Cook, a civil engineer and surveyor of Geneva, N. Y., in 1806, shows a reservation there for a Public Square. A cemetery was also established in the early years of this century in which one of the earliest interments made, was that of the founder of the village, Major Samuel Bear, who died Sept. 25, 1807, aged thirty-seven years.

In later years this village has been known as South Waterloo, and in 1863 was constituted a special road district by the Legislature.

By act, chapter 345, Laws of 1865, that portion of Fayette known as South Waterloo, was included in the incorporated Village of Waterloo and forms the first ward of the village. The population of the first ward thus included, by the U. S. census of 1880, was 584, and in January, 1899, by a special census, reached 600. The number of votes cast in said ward at a village charter election, is sometimes as high as 180.

The valuable water power at South Waterloo, has made it the location for many mills and manufactories—some of which no longer exist. At one time, there were here located an extensive paper mill, a tannery, a fulling mill, a pottery, several saw mills, distilleries and oil mills, and three or four flouring and custom grist mills—also several large general stores.

At the present time, the business pursuits of the first ward, include an extensive organ and piano forte manufactory, two flouring mills, tile works, a large cooperage establishment, an electric light and power plant, known as the "Seneca-Edison Company," a distillery of large capacity, owned by "The Columbia Distilling Company," also a number of shops in which mechanical pursuits are carried on and several grocery stores. The opening of the Seneca County Railway in 1897, has already given a decided impetus to the first ward.

A little to the south and west of the village, extensive quarries of Seneca limestone are worked, and the stone therefrom is shipped largely, for building and other purposes.

The commodious brick first ward schoolhouse, erected about 1850, has several departments. No church is now maintained in the first ward—several congregations which formerly had places of worship there, have either become extinct or removed to the north side of the river.

Special acknowledgment is due to Charles D. Becker, Esq., late county clerk, and long familiar with the town and county records, for information as to South Waterloo and vicinity.

Next in order of settlement, mention will be made of the hamlet of Boardman's Burgh, taking its name from Benajah Boardman, an early settler, and now known as "The Burgh." The name appears in the Romulus town records as early as March 1796. It was located on Military Lot No. 29, although the name applied also to a district of country extending east to the Reservation road, and still farther east. A store and tavern were early kept by Benajah Boardman and (after his removal to Canoga) later by Vincent Runyan, where town meetings were held as early as 1803, and military trainings at an early date. At the four corners east, on the Reservation road, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop and a tailor shop were maintained for many years. The log Burgh schoolhouse, located on a road nearly half a mile east of the Reservation road, is mentioned in the Romulus town records in 1798, and the Burgh Church still further east was built in 1835. At this time nothing remains of the original hamlet—the fine brick schoolhouse of the local school district, being now located nearly a mile northwest from its original location. The Burgh cemetery is still maintained by an incorporated cemetery association. The Burgh Church of the Evangelical Association has been closed, and without a pastor for more than ten years past.

Canoga, one of the few Indian names preserved (originally Cannogai or Ga-nò-geh), the signification of which name according to Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois" is "oil on the water," is the name of a village which

dates back to the last years of the eighteenth century. The first settlement was made at the Canoga Spring, nearly a mile west of the present village.

A Gazetteer and County Directory of Seneca County, published in 1867, by Hamilton Child, Syracuse, says that a grist mill, just east of the spring, was erected in 1799 by Benajah Boardman. Other authorities make the date of the erection of the mill there, a year or two later, but this may refer to its completion for business. Other members of the Boardman family and John Freeman are said to have been interested with Benajah Boardman in the business. In connection with the mill, Mr. Boardman kept a store and tavern as early as 1803 and was succeeded in the latter about 1806 by Charles Bachman. Of this early village at "the Springs" nothing remains, although a modern saw mill, feed grinding mill and cider mill, run largely by water from the outlet of the Canoga Spring, and located a short distance east therefrom, are still in existence and operation.

The present village of Canoga is situate nearly a mile east of the Canoga Spring and about the same distance from Cayuga Lake, opposite to Union Springs with which it has ferry connection. Its settlement dates back to about 1815 when the first store was opened there. In 1823 (several years after the closing of the Boardman mill) a grist mill was erected about half a mile north of the present village upon the outlet of the springs, known as Canoga Creek, by John Frantz. At this point, a saw mill and fulling and carding mill had also been erected, and a large business was transacted there. Upon the destruction by flood, in the year 1883, of the mill dam erected across the creek, the grist mill was closed, the other mills referred to having previously ceased to carry on business. The village contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian), a village hall, school house, two stores and several mechanic shops, together with the mills on the outlet of Canoga Spring already referred to, situate a short distance west of the village. A large business once carried on here in carriage manufacture, has been substantially discontinued.

Canoga post office was established Jan. 2, 1826, with Bernard Thalheimer as its first postmaster. The present population of the village is estimated at two hundred. Mention has been

already made elsewhere of the Indian village near Canoga destroyed by Gen. John Sullivan, and of the birth of the Indian chieftain, Red Jacket, near the village, also of the early proprietorship by the Indian sachem, Fish Carrier, and of Capt Israel Chapin, of lands here and in the vicinity.

In Hon. John Delafield's History of Seneca County (published in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1850), special mention is made of the "Canoga Spring." He says of it: "This most interesting spring is situate on Lot No. 34 of the Cayuga Reservation, a short distance west of the present Village of Canoga. The water from this spring and a smaller one in its vicinity, turns (1850) the machinery of the Canoga flouring mills, saw mills and other works, and passes into Cayuga Lake.

"The spring bed covers a space about fourteen feet in diameter, is shallow and covered with loose pebbles; the water which rises with great rapidity is clear, tasteless and inodorous, and leaves no deposit on the bottom or sides of its basin. The bubbles of gas which rise with velocity and in large quantity, are pure nitrogen. On examination they do not afford any trace of oxygen. No ready means were applicable for ascertaining the quantity of gas given off, but it is incredibly great; as the surface presents the appearance of ebullition and on stirring the bottom with a stick, the supply is so much increased that a large test bottle may be filled in a few seconds. The temperature of the water in June was 45 degrees, that of the air surrounding at the time was 82 degrees.

"These waters escape from a fissure in the Seneca limestone, which is everywhere broken by a series of faults, produced as Prof. James Hall, State Geologist, believes it probable, by the soft gypseous rocks below, etc."

Dr. Lewis C. Beck in his Report on the Mineralogy of the State of New York, 1842, also makes mention of the Canoga Nitrogen Spring, and gives the diameter of the spring bed, at that time, as 20 feet. Other authorities, referring doubtless to the pool in which the spring is found, make its diameter still greater.

Mr. Delafield continues his interesting description at length

nd says in conclusion: "The water does not contain more nineral matter than 16 grains to the pint, which consists of ulphate of lime and chlorides of calcium and sodium."

Mention will next be made of the village of Bearytown (also .t an early day called Beary's Corners), upon the town line of Varick, and partly located in that town.

The first settlement at this village was undoubtedly made by oseph Haynes, or Haines, in the Varick part thereof, in 1798, nd the early hamlet is referred to in the town records as Haines' Corners, as early as April 1802.

John Pontius, Jr., located in the Fayette part of the village in he year 1802, and Henry Singer soon afterwards. On Dec. 26, 1809, a German congregation was organized in Fayette, and a log church, used also as a German school house, was erected soon after at Bearytown, when there were only three houses in the entire village—upon the lot purchased of Henry Singer, on which the Reformed church edifice, built of stone in 1824, still stands. In 1810, the cemetery in connection with this church, was opened for burials.

In the year 1819, Henry Beary, from whom the village takes its name, erected and opened here a public inn, and in 1821 Charles L. Hoskins and William Hoskins opened a store in a part thereof.

Between 1820 and 1845, the growth of the village was gradual and largely in the Varick part thereof.

An attempt was made sixty-five years ago, to open there a grist mill having tread-mill horse power as its motive power, which soon proved to be a failure. Subsequently in 1846 a steam grist mill was constructed by Minard Le Fevre of New York City, which had a brief and unsuccessful existence. Afterwards in 1881, a steam grist mill was established, but not proving remunerative, it was removed elsewhere in 1894. A feed grinding mill is now the only mill maintained in connection with a steam saw mill.

The village has two blacksmith shops and a wheelwright shop, located in Fayette, the other business pursuits of the village

being carried on in the Varick part, where the school house is also located and one church edifice (Methodist Episcopal).

In 1846 and for several years thereafter, the village made considerable advancement and a number of new buildings were erected. The brick church edifice of the Second Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Hartwick synod was erected in 1846 and dedicated in January, 1847. It was handsomely remodeled and improved in 1881.

An attempt to secure the location of the court house and county buildings here in 1844, and again in 1854, proved unsuccessful, as have also thus far, efforts for the completion of a railroad through the village. A branch telephone line was opened here in September, 1896, and an office in connection with the same.

Fayette post office was established Feb. 25, 1826, with William Hoskins, as post master. The present population of the village is estimated at 200, of which number about one-third reside in Varick.

Reference has already been made elsewhere, to the location of the Lodge room of East Fayette Grange No. 40, Patrons of Husbandry, at this village.

Fayette Lodge No. 539, Free and Accepted Masons, with Lodge room at Bearytown, and the only Masonic Lodge in Fayette was constituted by dispensation June 27, 1863, and chartered by the Grand Lodge of this State, June 8, 1864, with twenty charter members.

Its first principal officers were:

George W. Bachman, Worshipful Master.
Reuben Trexler, Senior Warden.
John Flickinger, Junior Warden.
Daniel H. Bryant, Secretary.
Henry F. Troutman, Treasurer.
Calvin Willers, Senior Deacon.
John L. Ritter, Junior Deacon.
James Shankwiler, Tiler.

Regular communications of the lodge are held every two weeks and the lodge had sixty-seven members recently.

Kuneytown, is a thickly settled neighborhood upon Lot No. 44, West Cayuga Reservation and adjacent lots, in the eastern part of the town, where the three brothers John, Daniel and Henry Kuney from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, settled in 1807. Its location is in a rich and delightful farming region, and it enjoys the distinction of having one of the best school houses in the town. A point near by on Lot 43, where five roads cross each other, is locally known as "Five Corners."

West Fayette Station, a little village and railway station upon the Ithaca branch of the Lehigh Valley Railway, is of comparatively modern growth (since the opening of the railroad), although a grist mill was built and operated near there, by Gabriel Beach prior to 1809 and for a number of years afterwards, by himself and others, and a dry goods store was kept by David B. Dodge and others, in the vicinity, about 1825. A public inn and stage house was kept a little north of the present village, early in this century, by Capt. Nathan Cook, a patriot soldier of the Revolution, who died Feb. 12, 1838, aged eighty-two years, and his remains were buried there upon the farm formerly owned by him.

At the present time, besides the railroad station buildings, a general store, a grocery store, two grain and hay warehouses, an elevator, a feed grinding mill, saw mill, and cider mill, constitute the business erections of the village. The First Presbyterian Church of Fayette is located about three-fourths of a mile west of the station. MacDougall post office, located here, was established March 13, 1876, with Henry W. Saeger as postmaster.

A small hamlet located about one and a half miles northwest, from West Fayette station—upon Military Lot No. 36, locally known as Metzger's Corners, where considerable business was once transacted, has fallen into decay—a blacksmith shop alone remaining, with draining tile works a little to the westward.

West Fayette post office, which was established Nov. 11, 1829, with Dr. Samuel B. Chidsey, as postmaster and was for many years located at the tavern of Capt. Nathan Cook

(afterwards kept by Peter Kohler) and in the vicinity, has been removed to, and is now located at Metzger's Corners.

Another small hamlet upon the east end of Military Lot No. 18, about two miles northwest from Metzger's Corners (and a mile east from John Johnston's corner at Seneca Lake),—where formerly was located Rogers' tavern, several shops in which mechanical pursuits were conducted, also a post office, has become entirely extinct. Rose Hill post office which was established March 5, 1850 with William Herries as postmaster, was discontinued and abolished July 22, 1872. A fine brick school house, is however still maintained near by.

The latest hamlet established in town is situate on Military Lot No. 37, at "Varick Station" upon the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railway, which was opened to the public in 1892. The station buildings, and Yale post office located here and erected Jan. 27, 1893, with John T. Roberson as postmaster, with one store, are all located in the Town of Fayette, adjoining the town line road between Varick and Fayette.

The first grist or grain flouring mill erected in the town at South Waterloo, already mentioned, proved to be also the first to accommodate a large section of surrounding country. It was built by the first settler there, Samuel Bear—commenced in 1793 and completed in 1794. John, George and Casper Yost, all of whom became residents of this town, assisted in building this log mill which was afterwards replaced by a frame structure. A graphic description of the difficulties encountered and overcome in putting up the mill for Mr. Bear, is given by Mr. Delafield in his county history.

At different periods, there have been three or four other flouring mills in operation at South Waterloo, among which may be mentioned the Fayette mills on the site of the old Bear mill; the mill of Judge John Watkins, on Watkins' Island; the mill of Wm. W. Wood, burned in 1855 (upon the site of the present Piano Forte Manufactory); the Brick mill (which was partially destroyed by fire in December, 1891, and an electric light and power plant established upon its ruins); and the mill called the Selmser mill, occupying the site of the old paper mill, now owned by the

Hoster estate. The Fayette mill and the Selmser mill are the only flouring mills now existing at South Waterloo.

Reference has been already made herein, under the sketches of the Villages of Canoga, Bearytown and West Fayette, to grist mills once operated in those localities, but which have now ceased to exist, and the only flouring mills now in the town, are those located at South Waterloo.

A number of feed-grinding mills have however in recent years been opened in various parts of the town.

A grist mill, known as the Teall mill, was operated for a brief period about 1823 upon the Seneca Outlet near the point where it originally flowed from Seneca Lake, but this mill was undoubtedly located in the bounds of the present town of Waterloo.

A fulling and cloth dressing mill was erected and operated for several years prior to 1828 (and afterwards) by Jacob Vreeland son of Michael Vreeland,* at the foot of Seneca Lake in Fayette, a little south east of the Teal grist mill mentioned above and near the original outlet of the lake. Its water power came through a special mill-race.

Another fulling mill, at Canoga, upon Canoga Creek, operated for a time prior to 1823, by Archibald Packer, afterwards by John Frantz, has been already referred to and there was also one at South Waterloo, operated by John Watkins, and one near the present West Fayette R. R. Station.

While these establishments were extensively patronized for a number of years, changes in the manufacture of woolen cloths and linen fabrics and the introduction of cotton cloths, led to the disuse of homespun clothing, and neither of these mills has been in operation in the past forty years.

Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813 mentions two grain mills, four saw-mills a carding mill and two distilleries as operated in town in 1810, according to the census of that year.

Want of reliable data necessitates an omission to make special mention of numerous saw-mills, distilleries and asheries and the tanneries and linseed-oil mills established in the town and

* Jacob Vreeland in after years removed to Flat Rock, Mich., where he died July 24, 1848, in his sixtieth year.

maintained during the first quarter of this century and later. Mechanics, such as shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, coopers, saddlers and carpenters were largely located in the villages and hamlets, as were also the stores.

An early "general store" and its trade has been thus described: "The merchant furnished the carpenter with nails and edged tools; the tailor with thread, buttons and shears; the shoemaker with thread and wax, awls and sometimes leather; and the housekeeper with flour and meal, crockery and cutlery, tea and coffee, spices and salt and such luxuries as the times afforded. Women were supplied with combs and beads, calicoes and ginghams, muslins and silks; and men with nankeens and satinets, vest patterns and coat patterns, of goods domestic or foreign. There was a limited circulation of cash, and barter in trade was the order of the day. This consisted in various grass seeds and grain, in pelts, hides and tallow, in dried fruit, in butter and eggs, in the fruit of the spindle and loom, in the work of the team; and in the labor of the shoemaker, the tailor, the blacksmith, and other mechanics, as also the school-master, together with due bills and notes and judgments, often of doubtful collection."

The account books of Judge John Watkins, Col. W. Mynderse and other early merchants, show entries for fabrics either forgotten or now little known, such as Ticklinburg, Osnaburg and the like.

The sale of spirituous liquors by the measure in quantities appears to have been a regular feature of general merchandizing of yé olden times.

It was the early custom of farmers to have the hides of slaughtered animals tanned, at local tanneries or to purchase leather and materials and to procure the services of a shoemaker to come to the house, perhaps annually, to work up the same into boots and shoes for the several members of the family.

Tailors in like manner were employed to make up clothing from the home-spun and woven, woolen and flaxen cloths made in the family. This primitive custom of employing shoemakers and tailors was known as "whipping the Cat."

In the olden time, the flax wheel and the wool spinning wheel

were part of the furniture of every well equipped family and many also added thereto the weaving loom.

After a time, with the aid of fulling mills and wool carding and cloth dressing establishments, a very good article of home-spun cloth was made and the late Prof. Charles Woodruff of Ypsilanti, Mich., was accustomed to relate, that as late as 1831, his father Hon. Benjamin Woodruff, of Fayette, was clad in home-spun cloth made from merino wool of his own flock and spun and woven by his own family, during his service in the Legislature at Albany, in that year.

The census of 1810, shows that the number of looms in families in Fayette was 63, which produced 15,399 yards of cloth.

The student of geology will find in the survey and history of Seneca County, by John Delafield, published in the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1850, a very full and interesting chapter upon the geology of Seneca County, treating upon the underlying rocks as classified under systems, as also some account of drift deposits.

This classification as relates to the Town of Fayette, is mainly included under three systems or groups—the Corniferous or Seneca limestone group, running in a belt across the town from the Seneca River (at the point where it enters the town), about six miles in a southeasterly direction to Cayuga Lake; the Marcellus shale, found chiefly in the northern and middle portions of the town; and the Hamilton group principally in the south and southwest portions of the town.

The Marcellus and Hamilton systems include chiefly shale and slaty rock, of little value for commercial uses.

Mr. Delafield, in his County History, referring to the Seneca limestone group, says: "In the county of Seneca, it occupies no more than an area of six miles. About one mile and three-fourths west of Waterloo Village it appears under the bed of the river, and crosses over to the southern (Fayette) side, and is traceable eastward toward Cayuga Lake, where it passes out of the county, about one and a half miles south of Canoga."

There are extensive limestone quarries a short distance south, also west and southwest of South Waterloo, one near the county poor house, several near the locality known as "The

Burgh " and one southwest of Canoga. The stone quarried therefrom is valuable for building purposes, and has been much used in the construction of canals and railroads and bridge abutments. Excellent building lime is also made therefrom, although some of the quarries are now but little worked.

An interesting "Report on the Structural and Economic Geology of Seneca County," was made in 1895, to the State Geologist, by Prof. D. F. Lincoln, of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and was published in pamphlet form. Reference is made therein, to the Seneca limestone of Fayette—and to the quarries then worked.

About thirty years ago, considerable attention was given to, and outlay made by persons owning or leasing lands in this town, near Seneca Lake, opposite Geneva, to the growing of nursery stock—and over four hundred acres of land were for a time devoted to the growing of fruit trees—the largest nursery of these being that of T. C. Maxwell and Brothers, of about 250 acres, upon the farm formerly owned by the Delafield estate—with a smaller acreage upon several adjacent farms. Unfortunately the investment was not adequately rewarded, and the greater part of the nursery business then located in Fayette was discontinued and abandoned after from ten to twenty years of experiment.

Grape culture, which has recently been extensively introduced in the Towns of Varick and Romulus, with very moderate returns upon the capital invested, has fortunately not been pursued to any great extent in this town.

The right of suffrage under the first constitution of this State, prior to 1823, was restricted, and white voters of 21 years and upwards were classified in three schedules.

The first class which enjoyed the right to vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State senator and all other elective officers, were required to possess a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds ($250), over and above all debts charged thereon.

The second class included all those possessed of a freehold of the value of twenty pounds ($50), within the county, and the

third class those not possessed of a free hold, but who have rented a tenament therein, of the yearly value of forty shillings ($5), and been rated and actually paid taxes to the State.

The second and third class of voters were authorized to vote for Member of Assembly and town officers.

From 1823 to 1827, while the property qualification of white voters was abolished, the voter (if not a taxpayer) was required to have performed military duty, or to have worked on highways, or served as a fireman.

County officers did not become elective by the people until after the adoption of the Constitution of 1821 and prior to 1823, they were appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment of the State or by boards of supervisors. Justices of the peace were appointed and first became elective by the people at the general election in November, 1827, but were not elected at the town meeting until in 1830. Other town officers since the organization of the town were elected at annual town meetings.

The first full board of justices of the peace elected in town, in November, 1827, was made up of Benjamin Woodruff, Stephen Watkins, James Rorison and Samuel B. Chidsey.

Early justices of the peace who were residents in Fayette were Benajah Boardman, Alexander Coventry, Israel Catlin, Alexander Rorison, all appointed prior to 1804, Benjamin Tucker, 1805, Hugh McAllister, 1809, Martin Kendig, 1810. Other early justices of the peace were Benjamin Hendricks, Jacob Knox, William B. Hall, Joseph Bachman, John Watkins and Ludwig Stofflet. The name of Benajah Boardman was included in a list of justices of the peace for Herkimer County in 1793, for Odondaga County in 1794, and later for Cayuga County, and he was appointed also in March, 1804, for Seneca County by the Governor and Council of Appointment.

Dr. Coventry in his journal under date of Dec. 14, 1793, makes mention of a curious law suit tried in Justice's Court as follows: "Rode up to Bordmon's (Benajah Boardman, doubtless), with Mr. Widner and heard a case tried, concerning a hog, which on being driven out of a field adjoining the lake, fell over the bank and was drowned. The owner of the hog sued the owner of the field for his hog, but did not recover damages. Arrived home after sunset, having come about ten miles."

Prior to May 7, 1840, justices of the peace were not authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, etc. Under an act passed in 1818, commissioners of deeds were appointed first by the Governor and Council of Appointment, and under an act of 1825, by the board of supervisors and court of common pleas. Under these acts a number of such commissioners were appointed from time to time for Fayette, including James Sweet, Alexander Rorison, John Watkins, Charles L. Hoskins, Daniel Holman, Jacob G. Markel, Peter H. Peterson and William Burling.

Under the first Constitution, in force up to January 1, 1823, general State elections were held beginning on the last Tuesday of April. By the second Constitution the time for holding the general election in 1822, and thereafter, was designated to begin on the first Monday of November.

Under both the first and second Constitutions down to 1842, general elections were held for three successive days, by the seme election board in different localities of the town—the board consisting of the supervisor, town clerk and three assessors. Since November, 1842, the general election has been held for one day only, conducted by separate boards of inspectors of election in the several election districts of the town—to wit on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

At the town meeting held in April, 1843, Peter Pontius and John S. Frantz, were elected the first inspectors of election for the eastern or election district No. 1, with polls at Canoga. James Rorison was declared chosen as the third or minority inspector.

At the same town town meeting, Samuel F. Illick and Wm. Yost were elected the first inspectors of election district No. 2 and Wm. K. Strong was declared the minority inspector—with election polls in the west part of the town.

Under the early three days' system of voting referred to at general elections, the polls of the election were held in the eastern, middle and western parts of the town—to wit: at Canoga in the eastern part, usually at Hendricks', Stucks' or the Yellow tavern in the middle part; and in the western part either at Christian Keims' or James Rogers' tavern, or some point further east from the Seneca Lake road.

At the first general election held in Seneca County in 1804, the election polls were held at Benajah Boardman's at Canoga, at John Rumsey's, on Seneca Lake road and at Benjamin Hendricks'.

At the general election of 1805, the polls were held at Benajah Boardman's, Peter Bush's on Military Lot 19, and at Peter Reynolds' on Seneca Lake road.

The town was divided into two election districts in 1842, to take effect in that year, as already stated.

In 1863 the town was divided into three election districts to take effect the following year. Since the erection of these three districts, the election polls have usually been held at Canoga in district No. 1, at the Yellow tavern in district No. 2 and at South Waterloo in district No. 3.

Town meetings, up to and including 1848, were held on the first Tuesday of April, in each year. Commencing with 1849 to and including 1877, on the second Tuesday of March, and commencing with 1878 to the present time, on the second Tuesday of February.

The places where town meetings were held (except the first one) are not known up to 1803—in which year and up to 1806 inclusive, the same were held at Vincent Runyan's at the Burgh. From 1807 to 1830 at Hendricks' tavern, upon Military Lot No. 27 and from 1831 to 1878—usually either at the Yellow tavern (near Jerusalem Church) or at Stuck's tavern, on Military Lot No. 28.

In 1877, the town meeting voted Ayes 426, Noes 158, to hold town meetings thereafter, in the three election districts of the town, and the same have been so held since February, 1878.

The State in the early year, of the century occasionally ordered an enumeration of voters to be taken, the first of which, after the organization of Fayette, was made in 1801, when the town extended to Lake Ontario. This enumeration includes only 178 names of male heads of families and 228 voters in the several classes, to-wit: 105 in the first class, two (2) in the second class and 121 in the third class. A majority of these voters resided in the present boundaries of Fayette, although a considerable number

resided in the territory of the present four north towns of this county, and still others in the eastern part of the present Wayne County. A copy of this interesting census is appended.

By the United States census of 1800, the total population of Fayette, under its original territorial area, was 863 or an average of about five persons to each family.

In 1810, under the present area, its population was 1,754. In 1814, it had increased to 2,210 and in 1820 to 2,869. The greatest population reached by the town was 3,786 in 1850, and by the last State census it had decreased to 3,022, showing the tendency to decrease in agricultural towns, with movement of population towards large villages and cities, with corresponding increase of population therein. The Cayuga County election records show, that in April, 1801, only eighty-two votes of first class were cast in Fayette for Governor—70 for George Clinton and 12 for Stephen Van Rensselaer.

At a special election in August, 1801, to elect a delegate to constitutional convention 89 votes were cast, and in April, 1802, there were 95 votes cast for Representative in Congress for the seventeenth district.

Spafford's Gazetteer of 1813 preserves much valuable local data and statistics. It is mentioned therein, that the census of 1810 showed 156 voters of the first class in Fayette, also that there were 43 Negro slaves in town, in the same year, out of 101 in the entire county. The early town records show the names of six owners of slaves in the town, some of which slaves were manumitted during the period of nominal slavery in this State, ending July 4, 1827, and there were doubtless other owners having slaves whose names are not recorded.

There was no post office in existence in the town, in 1810, and the first one therein was established in 1826.

At the first session of the board of supervisors of Seneca County in 1804, the total valuation of the Town of Fayette, with present boundaries and area, was $97,891, out of a total for the then six towns of the county, of $1,104,547—it being the lowest valuation of any of the towns, and about one-twelfth of the aggregate for the county. The amount of county tax assessed to Fayette in that year was $166.20, and of town

charges $87.81, a total taxation of $254.01. The taxation schedule of the same year states the number of "taxables" for the town at 158 out of 1,334, for the entire county. In 1807 the number of "taxables" had increased to 219. In 1825, after the county had been reduced to its present area (by the erection of Tompkins County in 1817, and of Wayne County in 1823), and there were then only five organized towns in this county, with a total real and personal valuation for the county of $2,648,568, the valuation of Fayette was $473,214 real estate and and $24,264 personal valuation. The tax of the town in the same year was: County tax, $415.44. Town tax, $178.95. School tax, $176.00. State tax, $236.12. Total, $1,006.51.

By the census of 1830, the population of Fayette, was the greatest of any of the ten towns of the county (the same then in area and number as now).

In 1838, with the present ten towns, and a population in Fayette, greater than at the present time, its valuation was $1,043,367 real and $46,188 personal. Its taxation in that year for County tax and schools was $2,129.07. Town tax $542.60, Road tax $526.32, a total of $3,197.99. In 1838, the valuation and the aggregate tax of Fayette were the highest of any town in the county, and its population the largest of any town in the county, with a single exception.

This comparative statement might be further extended, showing the changes in valuation and population of the town, but also showing a much larger proportionate tax rate now, than in the years herein above referred to, as can be readily ascertained by reference to the proceedings of the board of supervisors, which have been printed in pamphlet form since 1856.

By the last census, Fayette ranks third on the roll of the towns of Seneca County in population, as it does also in its property valuation.

The assessed valuation of the town has a little more than doubled since 1838—while its aggregate tax list, is now six fold as great, as in that year.

It is a matter of regret, that no Historical Society has been organized in this town, but the want is well supplied by the Waterloo Library and Historical Society, in the adjoining town

of Waterloo, incorporated in 1876, which has a handsome library building occupied since 1883, and liberally endowed by Thomas Fatzinger, Esq. There are now over 6,500 volumes in this library, with many valuable historical papers, maps and pamphlets.

This Historical Society in September, 1879, as already stated, celebrated the centennial of the destruction of Skoiyase, and in October, 1891, dedicated a monument to Red Jacket at Canoga, both of which were commemorative of important events in the history of the Town of Fayette.

Another public library with an historical branch, has recently been organized at Seneca Falls, which already has a library of 3,250 volumes exclusive of pamphlets, etc. and which promises to be of great value also, in collecting and preserving early local history. In 1899, steps were also taken to organize public libraries in the Villages of Ovid and Lodi.

In a work of so much detail, involving a vast amount of research and a large correspondence, as the preparation of the local history of any town necessitates, it is impossible to include every feature of interest, and omissions and errors will unavoidably creep in—for which short-comings, I crave the kind indulgence of my readers.

I am pleased to add, that very generally requests for information have been cheerfully responded to, and I cannot but regret, that in a few instances, information which would have been of value in a work of this kind, has been withheld.

When so many public officers in town, county, and State, and aged citizens of Fayette and other localities, contributed valuable data and information, it would be difficult to give due individual credit to each one, and I therefore take this occasion, to extend my hearty thanks to all who aided me in my undertaking.

The one hundred years of official existence of Fayette, covers the life time of more than three average generations and embraces substantially the same period, as the nineteenth century soon to close.

Pioneer life had its many hardships, trials and privations and the transformation wrought from 1800 to 1900 represents much of toil and labor, energy and perseverance.

In a community like ours, the changes brought about in the removal of the forest, the opening of public roads, the construction of dwelling houses, churches, school houses and other buildings, the planting of fruit trees and vineyards and the many other improvements and advancements made by the strong hands of the sturdy pioneer, making the wilderness, the waste and desert places to rejoice and "blossom as the rose," cannot be too greatly appreciated by the present generation. As we enjoy the blessings and comforts secured to us by their labors, let us not forget what God has wrought for us, through the fathers!

This century has been remarkable for the great advancement and progress made during the years thereof.

The question is sometimes asked: "Is it possible for the next (20th) century to make a record equal to the nineteenth?"

While man may feel this to be impossible, God the ruler of the universe, who directs and governs, may have in store for the twentieth century, events and marvels which may far exceed the achievements of the nineteenth!

But as the future for wise although inscrutable purposes is veiled to us, let us enter the second century of the official existence of the town, and the new century (the portals of which are soon to open to us) with renewed hope and reliance upon the guidance and direction of a Divine Providence, who has been with us, as a people in the past!

"Oh! Make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And cast in some diviner mould,
Let the *next cycle* shame the old!"

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DECEASED SUPERVISORS.*

WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, the second supervisor of Fayette, was born in the city of Albany, N. Y., July 11, 1767. Becoming interested in the development of the country between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, he visited this locality, in 1794 and located permanently at the falls of the Seneca River, then in the town of Romulus, early in the year 1795.

Having acquired the ownership of a one-fifth interest, in a company owning the land and water power, at the present village of Seneca Falls, he became the resident business agent for the company. He early erected a saw mill and the first grist mill at Seneca Falls was opened for business by him in the year 1796, also a store building in connection therewith, and a log house, early in the same year. The first entry of sales of products of the grist mill appears upon the Day Book of sales kept by him Oct. 22, 1796. He continued to act as business agent for the company, generally known as the "Bayard Land Company" for a period of thirty years.

Two of the Day Books and a Ledger kept by Mr. Mynderse, in connection with his early milling and merchandising business are preserved in the rooms of the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. One of these dates back to April 20, 1796, and its accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence.

The owners of the village site were frequent customers, under the head of "The Proprietors of Seneca."

One of the entries in the Day Book in January, 1798, is: "Let sugar works (maple sugar camp) for 120 pounds to Michael Vreeland and Gideon Orton (residents near Canoga). Trees to be tapped with an auger."

He early took an interest in public affairs and on March 14, 1799, was appointed a justice of the peace for the town of Romulus, Cayuga County, and in April, 1799, was elected at

*See sketch of James McClung, first supervisor, at page 36.

n meeting one of the assessors of Romulus, and also in the
e year was chosen one of the trustees of the Gospel and
ol lot of that town. The interest thus early shown in pub-
hools continued during his life, and at his decease he left a
ome bequest to the Academy at Seneca Falls, this invest-
. constituting a part of its school fund. "Mynderse Academy," the high school building of the village being named in his honor.

After the erection of the town of Washington (now Fayette), Col. Mynderse in 1801 served as one of the commissioners of highways of the town, and in the spring of 1802 he was elected supervisor of Washington. In after years he was chosen to fill several public positions in the Town of Junius. During his residence at Seneca Falls, he resided in four different towns.

In the local military, as early as 1801 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment formed in Cayuga County, for the territory lying west of Cayuga Lake, and soon reached the rank of colonel, and when in 1807 the militia of Seneca County was formed into a brigade he was appointed brigadier-general thereof.

His life was one of great activity and usefulness. His death occurred January 31, 1838.

His sons, Charles and Edward, are deceased; the last named dying in 1896 at the age of eighty years. Several grandchildren survive.

Benajah Boardman, son of Israel Boardman, was born at Newington, in the township of Wethersfield, State of Connecticut, May 14, 1749.

His ancestors came to this country from England as early as 1638, locating for a few years in Massachusetts, and about 1640 removing to Connecticut.

Very little is known of Mr. Boardman's early history. In May, 1772, he married, and his only child by this marriage, a son, Meekins Boardman, became in after years, with his father, an early settler of this county. His wife dying a year after their marriage, he in 1775 married a second time, and became the

father of eight children by this marriage—three sons and five daughters.

In, or about the year 1788, Mr. Boardman removed with his family to Newtown, near the present city of Elmira, N. Y., where he resided several years. He removed to the Town of Ovid, in this county in 1791, and while a resident in that vicinity, built about 1793, a primitive grist mill a short distance west of Ovid Village, which was the earliest mill erected in the south part of the county.

Mr. Boardman was at one time a large land owner, owning a number of lots and tracts of land in the Town of Romulus; and removing into the territory of that town, was elected the first supervisor of Romulus—then extending in area to Lake Ontario—in the spring of 1794, and was re-elected in 1795 and 1796. He was also elected a commissioner of common schools in April, 1796.

Mr. Boardman, it is known, lived for several years upon Military Lot No. 29, Romulus, and there kept a public inn in a locality known as Boardman's Burgh, near the center of the present Town of Fayette, and it is probable that he resided there already during a portion of the time while serving as supervisor of Romulus. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Herkimer County, March 12, 1793, and for Romulus, Onondaga County, March 14, 1794, and he continued to hold that position for Cayuga County after the erection of Fayette in 1800. His name appeared also as a justice of the peace in the first commission of magistrates issued for Seneca County in 1804, he having thus served as justice for four counties, while living all the time within the bounds of the present Seneca County.

During the last year of the eighteenth century, or the first year of the present century, Mr. Boardman removed to Canoga Springs, and became interested in the first grist mill and distillery erected at that place. Hamilton Childs' Gazetteer and Business Directory of Seneca County, published at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1867, says that this grist mill was erected in 1799. He also kept a licensed inn at Canoga Springs as early as 1803.

In the spring of 1802, Mr. Boardman was elected commis-

sioner of highways, and in 1803 was elected supervisor for Washington (Fayette) under its new territorial area.

He was afterwards, in 1805, elected to the office of assessor, and in that year, and also in 1806, was selected by town meeting to serve upon a committee to ask from the Legislature an alteration of the boundary line between Fayette and Junius, and his interest in public affairs continued unabated during his life time.

Mr. Boardman died while residing upon a farm north of Canoga Village, near Cayuga Lake, Feb. 27, 1813, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, from an epidemic fever, known also as the army or camp fever, supposed to have been introduced by returning soldiers of the War of 1812. His wife survived him only about three months—with several children.

ISRAEL CATLIN was born in Litchfield County in the State of Connecticut, it is understood, on the 15th day of Sept., 1762. Nothing definite has been learned of his early history. He is supposed to have accompanied several brothers, who it is said were early settlers in Chemung County (now in Schuyler Co., N. Y.). The Town of Catlin, Chemung Co., received its name from one of the brothers. Removing in early manhood to the Town of Romulus, while it still formed a part of Onondaga County and included within its territory the Town of Fayette, he engaged in farming and at the town meeting held in Romulus in the spring of 1796 was elected one of the assessors and also one of the fence-viewers of that town. He was re-elected assessor in 1797, '98 and '99. In 1797, he was also elected one of the highway commissioners of Romulus, and in 1798 and 1799 one of the overseers of highways of that town.

After the erection of the Town of Washington (Fayette) he served as one of its justices of the peace as early as the year 1800.

In the spring of 1804 he was elected supervisor of Washington (Fayette) and was re-elected annually up to and including the year 1813. At the annual session of the board of supervisors in 1808, he was chosen and served as chairman of the board.

He died May 8, 1813, survived by his wife and several children.

His mortal remains rest in the Burgh Cemetery in Fayette.

His head-stone gives his age as 42 years, but there is evidently an error in these figures.

It is to be regretted that so little data has been obtained as to Mr. Catlin, his descendants hereabouts having failed to reply to repeated requests for information.

JOHN WATKINS was born in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, July 29, 1776.

In 1804 he removed to Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., and the following year (1805) removed to South Waterloo, Seneca County, then locally known as Skoiyase. Here he engaged in mercantile business in the year of his arrival, his business gradually extending to that of a general store, embracing a large variety of merchandise. Later on he became interested here in a grist mill, a wool carding and cloth dressing establishment, a tannery, and several other branches of business, his enterprise and public spirit making its impress upon the business of the village.

He was early appointed one of the magistrates of the Town of Fayette, and served also for a number of years as one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Seneca County. He was elected supervisor of Fayette in 1813, upon the decease of Israel Catlin, and was re-elected for the three following years, during which he served as clerk of the board (the clerk at that time being chosen from the supervisors forming the board).

Judge Watkins was married in 1810 to Miss Mary Keeler, in which union three sons and two daughters were born to them.

Judge Watkins died Feb. 28, 1854.

Two of his sons, Charles K. and Benjamin, were members of the legal profession, and are now deceased.

A daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Mariner, of Milwaukee, Wis., was recently still living in that city.

Joseph Bachman (son of George Bachman, a soldier of the Revolutionary War) was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Aug. 18, 1774.

He removed with his father to Seneca County, N. Y., in or about the year 1806, locating upon a farm in the Town of Fayette.

During his residence in Fayette of nearly half a century, much of his time was devoted to public affairs.

As a surveyor he was often called upon to lay out and locate public roads and to survey and sub-divide farms.

He served many years as a magistrate and in other public stations, including those of town clerk and commissioner of highways.

He was elected supervisor of Fayette in 1817 and again in 1819 and 1827.

He died in 1855, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He was married twice and several children survived him for a time, but none are now living, and it has been difficult to obtain data for this imperfect sketch.

Alexander Rorison, the head of a family which has occupied a prominent and honored position in Seneca County, was born in Scotland near Castle Douglas, April 22, 1763.

He came to this country with his father after the close of the War of the Revolution and located in (the present) Centre County in the State of Pennsylvania, where he married a lady of Scotch parentage, Miss Mary Wilson.

He was the father of twelve children, of whom six lived to mature years.

In the year 1798, he removed to a farm in the present Town of Fayette (then Romulus) which he cleared, improved and occupied until his death.

The removal from Pennsylvania was made in the old time four horse covered Pennsylvania wagon, and by boat on Seneca Lake.

As early as January, 1802, he served by appointment, as justice of the peace for Cayuga County and in 1805, his townsmen called upon him to take part in the local government by electing him assessor, to which position he was repeatedly chosen, as also commissioner of highways.

In 1818, he was elected supervisor of Fayette and served as chairman of the board of supervisors in that year.

Two of his sons, James and Alexander, Jr., were afterwards elected as supervisors of the town.

He died Dec. 27, 1832, and his mortal remains repose in the Burgh Cemetery. His wife and several children survived him—all since deceased.

JAMES RORISON, the eldest son of Alexander and Mary Rorison, was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 18, 1788, and was in the tenth year of his age when his parents removed to Fayette. He assisted his father in clearing and improving his farm. Early taking an interest in military affairs, he served with the Fayette Rifle Company, in the first year of the War of 1812, upon the Canada frontier. He also served a second campaign in this war, in the year 1814, in the defense of Fort Erie, on the Niagara frontier. He afterwards rose to the rank of captain of this Rifle company. His commission, dated April 24, 1818, is signed by Gov. DeWitt Clinton.

In his town, he was repeatedly elected as collector, constable and justice of the peace, and in the years 1832, 1834 and 1835, he was elected supervisor of Fayette.

After serving several years as deputy sheriff and court-crier, he was in November, 1828, elected sheriff of Seneca County, and served a full term in that capacity. During his term of sheriff he was called upon to execute the sentence of death, by hanging, upon George Chapman at Waterloo, May 28, 1829, on conviction of the murder of Daniel Wright, at a tavern at the foot of Seneca Lake near the county line, in the Town of Waterloo.

Residing near the county poor house and conversant with its wants, Mr. Rorison was elected one of the county superintendents of the poor in November, 1848, as one of the first elective board of county superintendents.

He also served as one of the building committee appointed to erect the present stone county poor house in the year 1852–53 from plans adopted by the board of supervisors—upon that part of the county farm lying in the Town of Fayette.

Mr. Rorison died March 3, 1872. He was twice married, and

two sons by his first marriage survived him, one of whom Alexander Rorison 2d, a well known and respected citizen, died Aug. 31, 1896 at the age of seventy-three years, in the town of Seneca Falls.

Alexander Rorison Jr., youngest son of Alexander Rorison, Senior, was born in Fayette, July 12, 1813.

He was brought up a farmer and upon arriving at early manhood married Elizabeth Wilkinson of Waterloo. Having a taste for military affairs, he connected himself with the Fayette Rifle Company, in which he rose to the rank of captain.

His life was spent chiefly in quiet rural pursuits and in the companionship of home and friends.

He served his town as commissioner of highways and in 1852 was elected supervisor of Fayette and served one year. He died June 24, 1861, and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo.

His wife survived him to November, 1893.

Benjamin Hendricks, was born in Northumberland County, County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1775.

He removed to the present Town of Fayette in or about the year 1804, and located on a farm near South Waterloo.

Enduring all the trials, privations and labors of a pioneer settler, he lived to see the people of the town and county of his new residence, a prosperous and well ordered community.

He took his part also in bearing the public burdens, beginning in an humble way as a constable of his town in 1806, and afterwards serving as commissioner of highways, justice of the peace, and town clerk.

He was elected supervisor in the years 1820, 1821 and 1822. Mr. Hendricks also served his county in the State Legislature at Albany, as Member of Assembly in the year 1826.

He died April 26, 1834, aged 59 years, survived by his wife and several children.

One of his grandsons bearing his name, is still living in South Waterloo, and is a magistrate of his native town.

Henry Schankwiler, was born in Lehigh County, in eastern Pennsylvania, Sept 22, 1771.

In his early manhood, while a resident of Pennsylvania, as a friend and partizan of Thomas Jefferson, he took an active interest in public affairs, in opposition to the Federal party and the sedition and tax laws of the national congress, which brought upon him for a time the disfavor of the administration of President John Adams in 1800, the seat of the national government, being then still at Philadelphia, Pa.

He removed to the Town of Fayette and purchased a fine farm near the center of the town in May, 1813, where he resided until his death.

The interest he took in the management of public affairs in his native State, soon induced him in his new home, to familiarize himself with the local government of his town and he was early chosen one of its commissioners of highways and overseer of the poor.

In 1823, and again in 1824, he was elected supervisor of Fayette, one of the first of the sturdy Pennsylvania Germans who served the town in that capacity.

He survived his wife several years and died August 24, 1858, leaving three sons and three daughters, none of whom are now living. His mortal remains were interred in the churchyard at Jerusalem Church in Fayette.

Enoch Chamberlin (son of Col. William Chamberlin, an officer of the Revolutionary War), was born in Hunterdon County in the State of New Jersey, Oct. 30, 1774.

When about eighteen years of age he removed with his father to Buffalo Valley in Northumberland (now Union) County in the State of Pennsylvania.

In or about the year 1805, Mr. Chamberlin, with one of his brothers (Ten Broeck) removed to the present Town of Fayette, and located on a farm southwest of South Waterloo.

The town records show that he was repeatedly chosen to serve as assessor and commissioner of highways, and in 1825–26 and 1828 he was elected supervisor of Fayette. He also served as coroner of the county in 1829.

He died May 29, 1834. His wife, four sons and four daughters survived him, all of whom with the exception of one daughter (Mrs. Garry Loveridge of Fayette), removed to the State of Michigan, and all are now deceased.

Although not strictly within the scope of this sketch, some interesting facts may be mentioned in the life of his father, Col. Wm. Chamberlin, who was four times married, and was the father of 23 children, dying in the year 1817 at the age of 81 years. His youngest son, Moses, born Nov. 8, 1812, was still living a few months ago, December, 1899, at Milton, Pa., at the advanced age of 87 years. Lewis Chamberlin, the oldest son of Col. William, a brother of Enoch, was killed in the Revolutionary War at the battle of Germantown, Pa., Oct. 4, 1777, when eighteen years of age.

Benjamin Woodruff was born near Morristown, State of New Jersey, July 31, 1783.

After serving an apprenticeship at the saddle and harness making trade, in accordance with the custom of those days, he worked in several towns and cities of his native State, and in this State, as a journeyman, and came to Seneca County soon after its organization in the year 1804.

He worked for a time at his trade at Bridgeport, as the village at the west end of Cayuga bridge was then called. A few years later he removed to the Town of Fayette, and after several changes of location, purchased a farm near the center of the town, where he reared his family.

He served Fayette in a number of public positions, his townsmen thus attesting the esteem in which they held him, by electing him repeatedly as school inspector, town clerk, justice of the peace, and in 1829 and in 1830 he was elected supervisor of the town. In 1835 he served also as town census enumerator.

In November, 1830, he was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca County, and served in the Legislature of 1831. In 1836 he removed with his family to the State of Michigan and located upon a farm at Pittsfield, in Washtenaw County. He died at Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 16, 1874, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was the father of five sons, all of whom were residents of the State of Michigan.

One of his sons, Henry Woodruff, born in Seneca County, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1813, served in his western home as county sheriff, and also represented Clare County, Michigan, as Member of Assembly for four years, 1881–1884, and in the State senate for two years, beginning with 1885, and while thus serving, celebrated his seventieth birthday at the State Capitol. He died at his farm at Bridgeport, Mich., Aug. 6, 1897.

Another son, Charles Woodruff, born in Fayette, Feb. 7, 1816, in his youth was educated at the district school, and learned the tailor's trade with Daniel Yakely, at Bearytown, which trade he followed while fitting himself for college. Entering Alleghany College at Meadville, Pa., in 1837, he graduated there in the full college course in 1841, and subsequenly located at Ypsilanti, Mich., where he established a classical high school, which he carried on successfully for several years.

In 1844 Prof. Woodruff entered upon editorial work, and for fully half a century edited and published the Ypsilanti *Sentinel*, a leading newspaper of that city, in which pursuit, his son, Milo T. Woodruff, succeeded him. Prof. Woodruff served many years as a member of the school board of Ypsilanti. He died April 8, 1896.

Other sons of Hon. Benjamin Woodruff, all of them residents of Michigan, were Benjamin F., born in Seneca County, N. Y., in 1808, died in 1893. Peter D. Woodruff, born in Fayette, in 1819, died in 1894, and Dr. Francis Woodruff, born in Fayette in 1821, died in 1883.

William Hoskins was born in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1797.

In 1821 he removed to Bearytown and engaged in mercantile business with his brother Charles L. (who died April 17, 1897 at Seneca Falls in his 98th year).

Their store was the first one opened in that village, and was kept for a time in the south end of the old inn of Henry Beary. Upon the establishment of Fayette post office at Bearytown, Feb. 25, 1826, Mr. Hoskins was appointed as postmaster.

He was repeatedly chosen commissioner of common schools and justice of the peace, and in 1831 was elected supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

When it was decided by the board of supervisors of the county, Jan. 12, 1830, to purchase a farm and conduct a county poor house, thereon, Mr. Hoskins was appointed one of five county superintendents of the poor, a position which he held for a short term.

In the fall of 1836, he removed to Canoga, where he was engaged for several years in mercantile business, and in 1845 removed to the State of Michigan, where he engaged in farming.

He died at Marengo, Calhoun County, Michigan, April 9, 1870.

While a resident of Bearytown, he married Miss Sarah Beary, daughter of Henry Beary (from whom the village takes its name), who is still living in Michigan, with several children.

Daniel Holman was born July 4, 1801, in Perry County, State of Pennsylvania.

He removed in his youth to the Town of Fayette, and was married in the year 1824 to Miss Catherine Frantz, daughter of John Frantz of Canoga.

For many years, Mr. Holman was the foremost business man at Canoga, being largely interested in the Canoga flouring mills, and in mercantile and other pursuits at that locality.

He served his town as one of its assessors and in the spring of 1833, was elected supervisor of Fayette.

In November, 1840, Colonel Holman was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca County, and served in the Legislature of 1841.

In military circles he served as colonel of the 102d militia regiment and advanced to the rank of brigadier-general.

He died at La Salle, Illinois, in June, 1850, in the 49th year of his age. His wife survived him until Sept. 7, 1890, when she died at Geneva, N. Y., at the age of eighty-five years. Several children still survive.

Reuben D. Dodge, was born at Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1802.

He was educated at East Cayuga, and was married Oct. 15, 1821, at Union Springs, Cayuga County. Here he engaged in milling business until the spring of 1824, when he removed to the Town of Fayette and engaged in mercantile business at Canoga for ten years, when he located on a farm on the bank of Cayuga Lake, a little north of Canoga.

Mr. Dodge was elected in the year 1831 and re-elected in 1832, to the State Legislature at Albany, serving as Member of Assembly for Seneca County.

In the spring of 1836, he was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

In 1843 he removed to Lake County in the State of Illinois, and died at Waukegan in that State, March 23, 1871.

David B. Dodge (brother of Hon. Reuben D. Dodge) was born at Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., April 28, 1807. In early manhood he removed to West Fayette, where he engaged for a time in mercantile business near the present West Fayette railroad station, afterwards removing to South Waterloo.

He served for a time as justice of the peace, as town superintendent of common schools, and in other public capacities, and in 1843 and 1847 was elected supervisor of the town of Fayette.

In the year 1850, Mr. Dodge moved to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he served for many years as justice of the peace and as a member of the board of education of that city.

During the administration of President James Buchanan, Mr. Dodge served for several years as U. S. deputy collector of customs of the port of Detroit, Mich.

He died at Ypsilanti, Mich., Feb. 16, 1873.

Mr. Dodge was married in early life to Susan B., daughter of John Markel of Fayette, and left one son, S. H. Dodge, a resident of Ypsilanti, and one daughter, Mrs. Jennie Dodge Whitney, a resident of Lansing, Mich., surviving.

WILLIAM YOST, son of Casper and Rachel (Edington) Yost, sturdy pioneer settlers of the Town of Fayette, was born in that town Nov. 4, 1804. His grandfathers Yost and Edington are both understood to have served in the Revolutionary War. He spent the early years of his life as a farmer and in working as a carpenter and builder. He was for a time also engaged in mercantile business in the villages of Canoga and South Waterloo.

He served his town as town clerk and justice of the peace, and in the spring of 1837 was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette. In the local military forces, Mr. Yost advanced to the position of brigade inspector with the rank of major, receiving his commission as such from Gov. William L. Marcy.

In 1853 he removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., and afterwards to a farm in the town of Pittsfield, Washtenaw Co., Mich. While a a resident of that county, Maj. Yost served several years as superintendent of the poor of Washtenaw county.

He died Feb. 20, 1881. His wife, Melinda Rathfon of Fayette, died Nov. 14, 1882.

A son, C. L. Yost, of Ypsilanti, Mich., is still living.

Lee Yost, born in Fayette, a brother of William, was recently (Dec. 1899) still living at Hudson, Mich., at the age of 85 years.

LEWIS OAKLEY was born at Lansingburg, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1800. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Orange County in this State, near Goshen.

His early education began at Lenox Academy, Mass., and was continued afterwards at Blooming Grove Academy, in Orange Co., N. Y.

It was the design of his father to educate him for the legal profession, but the son, preferring to study medicine, began his preliminary studies under Dr. Valentine Mott of New York City, and others, and in his twenty-third year graduated from the Medical College of New York, and was licensed to practice medicine.

After graduation, he practiced his profession for about two years in New York City, and afterwards for a time in Orange County.

In 1826, Dr. Oakley married Miss Mary Bradner Halsey of Fayette, and located in medical practice in West Fayette.

Although a man of great influence and ability, he did not allow himself to embark in a general political career.

He served his town for several years as inspector of common schools. In 1838 he was elected supervisor of Fayette, and in 1840 he was appointed one of the county superintendents of the poor of Seneca County, and served a short term as such.

In 1850 Dr. Oakley removed to a farm at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he spent his remaining years.

He died Dec. 6, 1880, while absent on a visit to his eldest son at River Falls, Wis., the death of his wife having occurred during the preceding year. Several children survived him.

JOHN SHOEMAKER, son of Henry and Susan (Fenner) Shoemaker, was born in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania, near Easton, in October, 1813, removing in early youth with his parents to this county,—who lived for a time at Farmer Village and afterwards at Seneca Falls, where his father died Jan. 10, 1874, aged 84 years.

Mr. Shoemaker married Miss Rebecca, daughter of Henry Beary, and engaged in mercantile business at Bearytown in the year 1834, with his brother-in-law William Beary, under the firm name of Shoemaker & Beary.

In the year 1836 he was elected town clerk of the town of Varick, and in the spring of 1839 was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

He removed to Seneca Falls in 1841, where he was extensively engaged in milling and distilling business, and for a time was a partner with H. C. Silsby in the manufacture of steam fire engines. He removed to Buffalo in this State in 1857, where he died in October, 1861, aged 48 years.

A son, Edson D. Shoemaker, resides in Buffalo, N. Y.

DAVID SCHÆFFER, son of George and Elizabeth Schæffer, was born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1801. He removed with his parents, first to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and afterwards, about 1820, to the locality known as the "Burgh," in Fayette.

In March, 1827, he married Miss Susan, daughter of John Frantz of Canoga, and engaged in business in that place, becoming a partner with Col. Daniel Holman in the milling business. In 1841 and 1842 he was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette. In 1850 he removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he died Dec. 14, 1859. His wife survived him many years, and died in the same city, Sept. 2, 1894, in the ninetieth year of her age. Several children survive.

EDWARD B. MICKLEY, son of Henry and Mary Mickley, was born in Whitehall, Lehigh County, State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 1808, his ancestry being of Huguenot descent.

Early in life he removed to the Town of Fayette, and locating at South Waterloo, engaged in mercantile pursuits and afterwards as a miller and grain shipper.

He served as town clerk, and in the spring of 1840 was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

He died Feb. 11, 1885, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery at Waterloo.

Several children survive him.

His brother, the late William B. Mickley, died Oct. 30, 1897, at his residence in the Town of Seneca Falls, at an advanced age.

SAMUEL FATZINGER, son of Jacob and Catharine Fatzinger, was born near Allentown, State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 19, 1801. He removed with his parents to a farm in the Town of Romulus (now Varick) in the year 1818. His father subsequently removed to the Town of Seneca Falls, where he died Feb. 10, 1852, aged 75 years.

Early in life, Samuel engaged in mercantile business at Bearytown, which he afterwards transferred to South Waterloo. In 1839, he was elected a justice of the peace of the Town of Varick, but did not accept the position. In the spring

of 1844, he was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

At a later period of his life, Mr. Fatzinger removed to the State of Illinois and afterwards to Michigan, where, near Ypsilanti, his active career was terminated by death, Dec. 9, 1858, and his mortal remains were interred in Maple Grove Cemetery, at Waterloo.

His wife, Fanny Cook, daughter of Abiel Cook, of Waterloo, N. Y., survived him with three children.

He was a brother of the late Thomas, Levi and Edward Fatzinger, prominent citizens and business men of Waterloo.

His youngest brother, Edward, the last survivor of his father's family, and born in Romulus in 1818, is still living at Waterloo.

Jacob Reed, son of William and Sophia Reed, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Aug. 2, 1800, and removed with his parents in 1808 to the farm in the Town of Fayette, still owned by members of his family.

His father dying August 21, 1810, the responsibility of rearing the family in a new country, and clearing and developing the farm rested largely upon the mother. In this she was aided by her sons, Jacob succeeding in time to the ownership of his father's farm.

Mr. Reed served his town a number of years as assessor and in the spring of 1845, he was elected supervisor of Fayette. A few years later, November, 1850, he was elected one of the superintendents of the poor of Seneca County, for a term of three years.

He was a careful business man, especially active and vigilant as one of the building committee appointed by the board of supervisors in the rebuilding of the county poor house in 1852–53, giving much oversight and direction thereto, after plans had been prepared and adopted by the board of supervisors.

He died Nov. 17, 1869, and his mortal remains repose in the Burgh Cemetery.

Early in the year 1823, Mr. Reed married Miss Catharine Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Romulus, who survived him several years.

Three sons and one daughter still survive. One of the surviving sons, John S. Reed, born June 29, 1824, served as supervisor of Fayette, in 1859 and 1862.

GEORGE KIDD, was born in the eastern part of the State of Pennsylvania near Bethlehem, in the year 1803.

He removed to the Town of Fayette and settled on a farm near the present West Fayette Station of the Lehigh Valley Railway in the year 1832, where he engaged in farming.

He was frequently called by his townsmen to serve in official positions, and in the spring of 1846, was elected supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

He died March 21, 1876, in the 73d year of his age, and his mortal remains rest in the West Fayette Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

One son, Henry C. Kidd, of Fayette, and two daughters survive him.

SAMUEL HOLENBECK, was born in Columbia County, State of New York, Dec. 8, 1800. He removed to Seneca County in his youth, and in early manhood married Anna, daughter of Philip Jolly, one of the pioneer settlers of the Town of Fayette, and engaged in business as a farmer and hotel-keeper.

He served his town as town clerk, justice of the peace, assessor, constable, overseer of the poor, and in other public capacities, and in the spring of 1848, was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette.

He also served by appointment for a period of seven years, commencing in 1854, as keeper in charge of the Seneca County poor house and farm.

He died Aug. 2, 1877. A son, Maj. Andrew S. Holenbeck, residing at Waterloo, still survives.

William Hogan, son of Dennis Hogan, was born in Fayette, April 15, 1822.

His grandfather, Martin Hogan, was one of the pioneer settlers of Fayette, several years prior to 1800.

Mr. Hogan received a good education in the public schools of Fayette and at Waterloo Academy and the University of St. Louis, Missouri.

In early life he devoted much time to teaching, and also gave attention to the management of his farm.

Becoming interested in public affairs, he was early elected superintendent of common schools of his town, and as justice of the peace. He was elected supervisor of Fayette in 1849, 1856, 1857 and 1874. Mr. Hogan was appointed county superintendent of schools in 1847 and served a short term as such and was elected county school commissioner in 1857 and again in 1869, for full terms of three years each. In the fall of 1874, he was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca County and served in the Legislature in 1875.

After an active and useful career, Mr. Hogan died Dec. 13, 1892. He was never married.

Frederick Schott, 2d, son of the pioneer settlers Andrew and Margaret Schott, was born in the Town of Fayette, Feb. 21, 1811.

In his youth he was educated in the public schools and afterwards learned the tailor's trade, and locating in South Waterloo engaged in that and other pursuits.

On the 31st of October, 1849, Mr. Schott was appointed by the town board of Fayette to fill a vacancy in the office of supervisor, under which appointment he served until the town meeting in March, 1850. He also served his town in other public positions.

In early life, Mr. Schott married Catharine Belles, daughter of Uriel and Catharine Belles of Fayette, who with three sons and a daughter are still living.

He died May 31, 1888, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery at Waterloo.

DANIEL H. BRYANT, was born in Hopewell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Sept. 24, 1800.

His father, Nathaniel Bryant, removed to the Town of Romulus in 1802, and first located for a time on the bank of Cayuga Lake, upon Military Lot No. 71, known as the "Indian Orchard" farm.

Daniel received his first schooling in a log school house with slab floor and seats made of slabs without backs, rates of tuition being $1.50 per scholar for a term of thirteen weeks. That he well improved his meagre educational advantages, his career as a public man, abundantly bears out.

He early took interest in public affairs, and was chosen to several official positions in the Town of Romulus.

Locating in the Town of Varick, he was elected supervisor of that town in 1838 and 1844, besides filling the position of town clerk, justice of the peace and collector.

In November, 1844, he was elected county clerk of Seneca County and served as such for a full term of three years at Ovid.

Soon after the expiration of this term of office he removed to the Town of Fayette, where he was elected supervisor in 1850, and in November, 1851, was elected and served a full term as county treasurer.

Several years after the death of his wife, he removed to Lenawee County, Michigan, where he died at the residence of his daughter near Clayton, June 11, 1891, in the 91st year of his age. A son and two daughters now reside in this county, and three daughters in the State of Michigan.

ALANSON WOODWORTH (son of Hon. Erastus Woodworth of Covert), was born in that Town, May 23, 1800.

Soon after his marriage, in early manhood, he removed to the Town of Ovid, where he located upon a farm.

In the spring of 1844, he was elected supervisor of Ovid, and in November, 1845, while residing in that town, was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca County, serving in the Legislature of 1846. In 1849, he removed to Bearytown in the Town of Fayette, where he had purchased a farm.

He was elected supervisor of Fayette in 1851, 1853, 1854 and 1855, and served as chairman of the board in 1853 and 1854.

In April, 1856, he purchased and removed to the Samuel Lerch farm in the Town of Varick, where he died June 22, 1856,—his wife having died previous to his removal to Fayette.

Several of his daughters and a son are still living in Western States, and one daughter, Mrs. Emma Flickinger, widow of the late Dr. John Flickinger, at Trumansburg, N. Y.

The father of Mr. Woodworth, above named, and a brother, Hon. Augustus Woodworth of Lodi, also served in the State Legislature of New York.

James McLean, son of John McLean, a native of Scotland, was born in the Town of Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., November 22, 1818, and removed in childhood with his parents to the Town of Junius, Seneca County.

Removing in early life to Waterloo, he engaged for some time in mercantile pursuits and afterwards in the lumber and milling business in South Waterloo, and for a time also in Phelps, N. Y. He gave much attention to public affairs, and in 1858, and again in 1866, was elected supervisor of Fayette.

In 1853, he was elected and served a term as superintendent of the poor of Seneca County, and in November, 1862, was elected Member of Assembly and served Seneca County as such in the Legislature of 1863.

In 1868 he was chosen one of the Electors of President and Vice-president, and voted in the electoral college of New York, for Hon. Horatio Seymour, for President of the United States, who carried the electoral vote of his State, although failing of election.

Mr. McLean married Miss Frances M. Hubbard, daughter of John L. Hubbard, Esq., of Waterloo, in November, 1850. He died Feb. 11, 1877. His wife survived him, and died Feb. 13, 1899. Two sons and one daughter are still living.

WILLIAM THOMAS MCLEAN, son of John McLean and brother of Hon. James McLean, was born in Junius, Seneca County, April 3, 1825.

In youth he taught school and in March, 1847, married Miss Elizabeth Vandemark, daughter of Silas Vandemark, Esq., of Junius, and soon after removed to South Waterloo, where he engaged in business, in the management and conducting of a saw mill and lumber business.

He was elected and served as supervisor of Fayette in the year 1861.

He died January 8, 1863, at the early age of thirty-seven years. His mortal remains repose in Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo. Two daughters, residents of the city of Rochester, N. Y., still survive him.

WILLIAM W. STACEY—son of James George Stacey and Hannah Weyman Stacey was born in the city of Philadelphia, Penn., Jan. 25, 1828, and in his youth received a liberal education.

He removed about 1846, with his father to "Aubrey Farm," the east part of the Rose estate, in the northwest corner of the Town of Fayette.

He devoted much attention to agricultural affairs, and was chosen for several years as secretary and afterwards as president of the Seneca County Agricultural Society.

In 1864, he was elected and served as supervisor of the Town of Fayette, and he also served many years as overseer of highways in the road district in which he resided.

In or about the year 1883, he removed to the village (now city) of Geneva, Ontario County, where he died April 3, 1886, and is buried there in Glenwood Cemetery. His wife and two daughters survive him—also one brother and three sisters.

JAMES GEORGE STACEY—the father of William W.—was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 24, 1796, removed to Fayette in the year 1846, and settled upon "Aubrey Farm," a part of the Rose estate and died there July 9, 1855, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. A grandson, bearing the name of his grandfather, served as a commissioned officer in the war with Spain, 1898–99.

Warren P. Kuney, son of John and Hetty Kuney, and grandson of the pioneer settler John Kuney, was born at Kuneytown, in the Town of Fayette, May 2, 1841. His father was a successful farmer, and brought up his son to follow that pursuit.

Taking an interest in public affairs, he was chosen to several local positions and in 1867 and 1868 was elected supervisor of Fayette.

He died at Seneca Falls—to which place he had removed several years previous—Dec. 3, 1889, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

He married early in life, Miss Margaret C. Troutman of Fayette, who survived him several years and died in December, 1895.

Isaac Belles, son of Uriel and Catherine Belles, was born in Hunterdon County, State of New Jersey, Dec. 24, 1824—where his education began in the public schools. When he was about ten years old, his father removed with his family to the Town of Fayette, where the education of his children was completed in the district schools of the town.

Mr. Belles, upon arriving at manhood, devoted himself to farming and stock raising, in which pursuit he was eminently successful. He married, November 13, 1847, Miss Harriet P. Ruggles, of New York City.

Mr. Belles was an intelligent observer of events, and early manifested great interest in public affairs.

He was twice elected assessor of his town and afterwards in the year 1869, 1870, 1872 and 1873 was elected supervisor of Fayette, serving also as chairman of the board in 1873.

He was a prominent member of the Farmers Grange and for a time an officer of the Patrons of Husbandry.

After a brief illness, Mr. Belles died Dec. 3, 1898—survived by his wife, with whom he had lived in wedlock more than fifty years,—and four daughters. A sister, Mrs. Catherine Schott of Fayette, and a brother, Uriel D. Belles, Esq., police magistrate of Waterloo, also survived him.

SKETCHES OF CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

Robert S. Rose was born in Henrico County, State of Virginia, Feb. 24, 1774.

He married Jane Lawson in 1796, and in 1803 or 1804 removed with his family to the Town of Fayette having purchased in October, 1802, nine hundred (900) acres of land in the northwest corner of the town, on Seneca Lake near its outlet, which farm had been occupied and partially improved by Dr. Alexander Coventry, who settled upon it already in 1792, and to which Mr. Rose afterwards made additions.

This finely situated tract of land, now divided into several farms, is still locally known as Rose Hill, the late Robert J. Swan having in after years owned the west end of the farm, (where Mr. Rose had resided), which once took a State premium, as did likewise the farm of the late John Delafield, which was a portion of the original farm of Mr. Rose. The J. G. Stacey farm was also taken from the Rose farm.

Mr. Rose early took a prominent part in public affairs, and in 1811 and again in 1820 and 1821 served Seneca County in the State Legislature as a Member of Assembly.

In 1821 he was elected and served as a delegate to the convention to revise the Constitution of the State of New York.

He was also elected and served as Representative in Congress for the 26th District of New York in the eighteenth and nineteenth Congress of the United States from March 4, 1823 to 1827, and again represented the same district in the 21st Congress from March 4, 1829 to 1831. The town of Rose, Wayne County, organized in the year 1826, was named in honor of Robert S. Rose.

In the State and National halls of Legislature, Mr. Rose was known during his long terms of service as an intelligent, practical legislator, industrious and ever mindful of the best interests of his constituency and of the public.

He was a man of great executive ability, and found time to devote also to the improvement of his large farm. He was one

of the first farmers in this part of the State to introduce improved breeds of sheep, by importation.

After a career of great activity and usefulness Mr. Rose died suddenly Nov. 24, 1835. A family of five sons and two daughters survived him, and some of his descendants are still living in Ontario, Wayne and Yates Counties and in western States.

Robert Lawson Rose, one of his sons, born in this State, Oct. 12, 1804, and who became a farmer and a resident at Allen's Hill, Ontario County, represented the 29th District in the thirtieth and thirty-first Congress of the United states, from March 4, 1847 to 1851, and died at Hagerstown, Md., in March, 1877.

The district represented by him in Congress comprised part of the territory represented by his father twenty-five years previous.

George W. Nicholas, son of Hon. Robert C. and Mary Rose Nicholas (a grandson of Robert S. Rose, and born at Rose Hill in Fayette, in 1830), was educated to the law, and locating in Geneva, engaged in a successful practice thereof. He served as Member of Assembly for Ontario County in 1871.

Much information for this life sketch was obtained from an interesting Paper read before the Geneva Historical Society Dec. 3, 1883, by Arthur P. Rose (a grandson of Robert S. Rose), a prominent lawyer and for many years an active and efficient member of the board of education of Geneva.

Other grandsons of Hon. Robert S. Rose, residing in Geneva, are Prof. Charles J. Rose, Hugh L. Rose, H. Norton Rose, and Robert R. Nicholas.

Daniel Rhoad was born near Selinsgrove, then Northumberland County (now Snyder County), State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1772.

He removed to the Town of Fayette in, or about the year 1809, and purchased a farm a short distance southwest of South Waterloo, and afterwards engaged in business in that village, as a saddle and harness maker.

He served for a time as an officer in the War of 1812, and afterwards took considerable interest in military affairs, rising in rank from a captain of cavalry to colonel.

He served for a time as coroner of Seneca County, and was

appointed by the board of supervisors and served as county treasurer from October, 1821, to 1829.

He represented Seneca County in the State Legislature at Albany, as Member of Assembly in 1825 and again in 1827.

Colonel Rhoad removed to Niagara County, N.Y., in the year 1831, where he died Dec. 27, 1834, aged sixty-two years.

In early life Col. Rhoad married Miss Susan Snyder of Pennsylvania, a niece of Governor Simon Snyder of that State, and she survived him several years.

Jacob G. Markel, son of John Markel, was born in the Town of Fayette, N. Y., July 7, 1807, his father, an extensive farmer, being one of the early Pennsylvania German settlers of the town.

He was educated in the public schools, and engaged in farming in his native town. Having studied surveying he became proficient as a surveyor, and his services as such were often called into requisition.

In local affairs he served as town clerk and commissioner of common schools, also as commissioner of deeds.

In local military circles he advanced from rank to rank until he reached the position of brigadier-general.

In the latter years of his life he removed from his farm to South Waterloo, where he engaged in the milling business, and continued to reside there until his death, November 11, 1854.

General Markel was elected Member of Assembly for Seneca County in November, 1848, and served as such in the State Legislature of 1849.

He was married in early life to Miss Hannah Gilliland of Fayette, who survived him a number of years with several children.

None of his immediate descendants now reside in Seneca County.

DANIEL S. KENDIG, son of Martin and Leah Bear Kendig, and a descendant of a German–Swiss family which located in Lancaster County, Penn., about 1710, was born Feb. 19, 1803, in the Town of Fayette (where his father located about 1795). His mother was a sister of Samuel Bear, the founder of South Waterloo.

He received his education in the schools of that early period, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits, his father having removed to the Town of Waterloo (then Junius) when Daniel was less than ten years of age.

For a period of fifty years, Mr. Kendig was actively engaged in mercantile business in Waterloo, and for a short time in Seneca Falls.

Upon the incorporation of the Village of Waterloo in the year 1824, he was chosen one of its first officials, and afterwards served his village and town in a number of public capacities.

In November, 1854, Mr. Kendig was elected to the State Legislature while a resident of the Town of Waterloo, serving as a Member of Assembly for Seneca County for the year 1855.

He died at Waterloo Sept. 17, 1887. He was twice married, and his second wife and several children and grandchildren survive him.

CHESTER YOST, son of Casper and Rachel Yost, was born in Fayette, May 12, 1806.

He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was brought up as a farmer. While a resident of Fayette he was chosen to fill several public positions, including that of justice of the peace, and of overseer of the poor.

He removed to Michigan about 1850, and settled at first upon a farm in Washtenaw County, removing after a few years to the city of Ypsilanti, where he engaged in mercantile business.

He also served a number of years as justice of the peace in his new home. He was elected to the State Senate of Michigan in 1859, and served as State senator for two terms.

He died May 24, 1874; his wife, Susan Abers of Fayette, dying several years previous.

MILLARD F. FRANTZ, son of Lewis S. and Sarah A. Frantz, and grandson of John Frantz, of Canoga, was born in Fayette, Oct. 31, 1848.

He was educated in the public schools and reared upon a farm in his native town.

In early manhood he married Miss Louisa Southwick, of Junius, daughter of Hon. Orrin Southwick, and to them were born two sons.

When about thirty-five years of age he removed to the State of Nebraska, and located at Tobias, Saline County, in that State, where he engaged extensively in farming.

In 1887 he was elected to and served in the State Legislature of Nebraska, as representative from Saline County.

He is at this time yet living in his western home, beyond the Mississippi.

PROMINENT LAWYERS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

HENRY RIEGEL, a descendant of one of the pioneer Pennsylvania German families of Fayette, was born in that town, Feb. 22, 1825.

In his boyhood he attended the public school at the "Burgh" school house, and afterwards enjoyed several years of academic educational advantages.

Upon arriving at his majority, he commenced to read law in the office of Hon. Wm. A. Sackett at Seneca Falls, completing his course of study with the eminent law firm of Noxon, Leavinworth & Comstock, in the city of Syracuse, in which city he was admitted to practice at the bar in 1851. In November, 1862, when only thirty-seven years of age he was elected county judge of Onondaga County, a position in which he gave so great satisfaction that he was repeatedly re-elected during a period of twenty consecutive years.

After the close of his judicial service, Judge Riegel, in 1883, resumed the practice of law in the city of Syracuse, were he died May 14, 1897.

In early manhood Judge Riegel married Miss Mary Hoster, of Fayette, who, with a son and daughter survive him.

CHARLES F. IRWIN, was born in the Town of Fayette, upon a farm on Lot No. 48, West Cayuga Reservation, situate upon the Ridge road, running from Bearytown to Canoga, May 5, 1828.

His educational advantages were limited to a few years in the public schools, the first of his teachers having been Wm. Ross, at a school house in the Town of Romulus, in 1832.

For a time during his boyhood he drove horses upon the State canal and also carried the U. S. mail from Ovid to Geneva.

When eighteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to Thomas J. Fritz of Farmer Village, N. Y., to learn the carpenter's trade. and received his board and twenty-five dollars for his first year's work.

During this time of service, he assisted to build the first steam mill at Bearytown, in 1846, and in the building of several dwelling houses in the Town of Fayette.

In February, 1853, he took passage from New York City for Panama, thence by the Isthmus route to the Pacific coast and again by steamer for San Francisco, Cal. The steamer upon which he last embarked was shipwrecked near the Golden Gate on March 9th, but the passengers reached land in safety. He at once proceeded to Sacramento, and thence to Diamond Springs, Eldorado County, Cal., where he engaged for a time in gold mining and afterwards in the construction of a ditch or artificial channel in connection with gold mining. In 1857, he was elected a justice of the peace, and was several times re-elected and was selected to serve as associate justice of the court of sessions. At this time he began the study of law, and so assiduously did he pursue his studies that in 1860 he was admitted to the bar in Eldorado County.

In 1867 he was elected county judge of that county and was twice re-elected, holding the position for twelve years.

In 1882, Judge Irwin was elected Member of Assembly and served in the Legislature of California in 1883 and 1884. In 1885, he was elected district attorney of his county and held the position for a term of two years.

Upon the retirement of Judge Irwin from that position, he continued the practice of law at Placerville, Cal., where he still resides.

In 1855, he married Miss Eunice Garfield, who is still living with one son, a law partner of his father, and two daughters, one residing at Placerville and the other, a married daughter, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The eminent and successful career of Charles F. Irwin affords a striking illustration how a young man, of energy and integrity, may rise from humble life to distinction in a country like ours.

MARTIN L. STOVER, son of Rev. M. J. Stover, of Paletine, German ancestry, was born at South Waterloo, in Fayette, Oct. 19, 1845, and as a lad attended the public school at that village. Afterwards he entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, from which he graduated. His collegiate course was interrupted by military service in the Civil War, in the 86th Ohio Infantry and in the 17th Ohio Battery.

Returning to the State of New York, he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Amsterdam, N. Y.

In November, 1873, he was elected Member of Assembly for Montgomery County and served as such in the Legislature of 1874.

He soon became eminent in his profession as a lawyer, and built up a large and lucrative practice.

In November, 1891, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District of this State, for a full term of fourteen years which he is now serving.

Judge Stover in the year 1874, married Miss Helen E. Shuler, daughter of David W. Shuler, Esq., a prominent manufacturer of Amsterdam, and they have an interesting family of four children.

DANIEL MORRIS was born near West Fayette Station of the Lehigh Valley Railway, Jan. 4, 1812.

His father—Joseph Morris, a farmer, served for a time as a commissioned officer in the War of 1812.

Daniel, in his youth received an education in the public schools and at Canandaigua Academy.

He taught school for a time, and subsequently read law and was admitted to practice in the courts of this State, in January 1845—when he located at Rushville, Yates County, N. Y.

Becoming prominent in the legal profession, he was already in 1847 elected district attorney of Yates County for a full term.

In November, 1858, he was elected Member of Assembly for Yates County and served as such in the Legislature of 1859.

In his public career, he was also elected to serve the 25th Congressional District in the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, from March 4, 1863 to 1867.

Mr. Morris was married in 1845 to Miss Lucy Torrey of Wayne County, N. Y. He survived his wife several years, and died April 22, 1889, at Penn Yan, N. Y.,

Several children and grandchildren survive him.

EARLY SETTLERS, ETC.

JOHN RUMSEY, son of Simon and Jerusha Knapp Rumsey, was born in Cornwall Precinct, Orange County, N. Y., in the year 1753.

He married in early life Miss Mary Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War—and located in 1777 on a farm at Smiths' Clove in the county of his birth.

Orange County, being in the neighborhood of West Point, was the scene of many conflicts with the British and their Indian allies, and although Mr. Rumsey did not enter the Continental army as a soldier, it is known that he was true to the American cause, and bore his part in defense of his locality in emergency duty.

As early as 1775, Mr. Rumsey signed the Roll of Associators of Cornwall,—an enrollment of men of military age, in which they associated "to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by Provincial Congress, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament," etc.

In 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, he sold his farm and removed with his family to White Deer Valley, then in Northumberland County, Pa., where he resided for several

and until he and his family moved to Fayette, the exact
f which removal is not known, but it was undoubtedly
n 1790 and 1793. He purchased and located upon
v Lot No. 23, Romulus, now Fayette on Seneca Lake,
d been allotted to his wife's father—Thomas Russell,
es in the Revolutionary War. Here, Mr. Rumsey
public inn, the first one established in town, and he
active part in the opening of public roads and the
ment of his farm.

96 and the two following years, Mr. Rumsey was elected
rseer of highways of the Town of Romulus.

1796, Mr. Rumsey sold the east half of his farm to James
lung and in 1805, sold the residue to William Gamber, and
ioved about two miles east from Seneca Lake, on Military
Lot No. 25, where he continued to reside until his decease, Aug. 10, 1829.

He was the father of nine children, six sons and three daughters. Some of his descendants still reside in Fayette. Two of his grandsons, John. A. Rumsey and Moses Rumsey, both now deceased, located at Seneca Falls, becoming prominent manufacturers, and leaving children who are well known and respected citizens of that town.

Samuel Bear was born in Lancaster County, Pa., near Harrisburg, of German parentage, Aug. 18, 1770. Of his youth nothing has been ascertained. He doubtless early heard of the fertile country in the lake region of Western New York, as we learn that in the fall of 1792, soon after arriving at legal age, he made a trip to Skoiyase, and made a location on the south side of the river, in Fayette, opposite to the Indian village, located on the site of that part of the present Waterloo Village which is in the town of same name. He returned for the winter to his Pennsylvania home, and early in 1793 located permanently at South Waterloo.

In 1796 he married Miss Mary Snyder, of Pennsylvania, and brought her, on horseback, to her new home.

He began the erection of a log grist mill in 1793, upon his location, and was assisted in the mechanical work by the Yost brothers, John, Casper and George. This mill was ready to

engage in custom grinding in 1794, and for a number of years ground the wheat, and made flour for a large section of surrounding country.

It is said, that Mr. Bear was assisted in digging the mill race, for his mill, by Indians, with whom he was on friendly terms.

Mr. Bear also engaged in mercantile pursuits, and his mill and store became for a time a center for business.

At the annual town meeting of the Town of Romulus in April, 1797, Mr. Bear was elected an assessor of that town. The first town meeting in Fayette, was directed to be held at his place of business, in the year 1800, and he served as a member of the town election board in that year.

Mr. Bear gave some attention to military affairs, and was on April 5, 1805, commissioned major of a regiment of military, commanded by Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse.

About 1806, Maj. Bear laid out a village upon his South Waterloo farm, which was surveyed, plotted and mapped by David Cook, a prominent civil engineer and surveyor of Geneva, N. Y., and he made generous provision therein for a public village square. This village has been called Skoiyase, Jefferson, Beartown and South Waterloo.

In the midst of his active career Maj. Bear died, after a brief illness, Sept. 25, 1807, at the early age of 37 years, and was one of the first persons interred in the South Waterloo Cemetery.

His wife survived him many years, with three children, two sons and one daughter. One of his sons, Samuel, born in Fayette in 1807, died in Junius, in March, 1885. One of his granddaughters, Mrs. Louisa Hubbard of South Waterloo, is still living, upon the village site located by her grandfather, and some of the descendants of Samuel Bear, Jr., are yet living in Junius.

John Chamberlain, son of Colonel John Chamberlain, was born at Dudley, Worcester County, State of Massachusetts, July 16, 1784. He removed to Seneca County in or about 1806, and located upon a farm in the Town of Fayette, near the village of Skoiyase. In the War of 1812, he volunteered for the defense of the western frontier of this State from British invasion.

He was frequently selected to serve his town as justice of the

peace, and in other public positions. During the administration of Governor DeWitt Clinton, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Seneca County, in which capacity he served a number of years. He was the brother of Hon. Jacob P. Chamberlain, who served Seneca County in the State Legislature and in the Congress of the United States.

Judge Chamberlain became the owner of a considerable tract of land, which he lived to see improved and become valuable. He died July 26, 1831. Several children survived him.

One of his sons, Edgar W. Chamberlain, born in Fayette and brought up upon his father's farm, received a thorough academic education, studied law, was admitted to practice at the bar in 1857, and located at Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., where he now resides. He has been prominent in the public affairs of his town and county, and has frequently been appointed to serve in positions of trust and responsibility under the State and United States governments.

Mary A. Chamberlain, a daughter of Judge John Chamberlain, married in 1855 Hon. Hamilton Ward, a justice of the supreme court of this State, residing at Belmont, in the eighth judicial district. Judge Ward died at his home, Dec. 28, 1898, in the seventieth year of his age. Mrs. Ward is the owner of several farms in the Town of Fayette, including the old homestead.

Henry Moses was born in Chester County, State of Pennsylvania, Aug. 16, 1784. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1808 he removed to a location near the west end of Cayuga bridge, in the present town of Seneca Falls, then Junius. Here he worked for a time at his trade, and soon purchased a large and productive farm on the shore of Cayuga Lake. In the course of a few years he also opened business as an inn-keeper on the turnpike road at Bridgeport, which pursuit he followed for about twenty years.

Taking a decided interest in public affairs, he was in 1826 elected supervisor of Junius, which then included all of Seneca County lying north of Fayette, and was re-elected in 1827 and

1828. In 1829 Junius was divided and the present four north towns of the county were erected therefrom. In November, 1831, he was elected sheriff of Seneca County, and served a full term of three years.

In December, 1810, Mr. Moses married Catharine, daughter of Ludwig Stofflet, Esq., a pioneer settler and large landowner and magistrate in Fayette. She died in 1857, and several years after her death Mr. Moses removed to the residence of his son Peter in the Town of Fayette, where he died Dec. 15, 1880.

One of his sons, Franklin Moses, still living upon a part of his father's old farm in Seneca Falls, was elected and served as supervisor of that town in 1885.

Benjamin Moses, a brother of Henry, located upon a farm in Fayette prior to 1808, where he died in 1845, aged 64 years.

Rev. Diedrich Willers, of whose long pastorate at the Reformed Church in Bearytown (and for many years also at Jerusalem Church), in Fayette, reference has been made elsewhere—when he removed to Seneca County in April, 1821, first settled in Fayette, where he continued to reside until his marriage in 1823. It is therefore appropriate that a brief sketch compiled by another, be inserted here:

"The Rev. Diedrich Willers, D.D., died at his residence, in the Town of Varick, Seneca County, N. Y., on Sunday, May 13th, 1883, in the 86th year of his age.

"He was born at Walle, near Bremen, Germany, February 6, 1798. He entered the army of Hanover, September, 1814, and served in the German division of the allied army for nearly five years; was an active participant in the memorable battle of Waterloo, Belgium, June 16, 17, and 18, 1815, with the allied army, under the Duke of Wellington.

"In this battle, the company of which he was a member, consisting of 120 men, was reduced to 12 privates and two non-commissioned officers, and the battalion of 400 men, to less than 80 survivors.

"He continued with the allied forces, as army of occupation in France, for three years, after the downfall of Bonaparte, when

he was honorably discharged and awarded a silver medal in recognition of his military services.

"He arrived in the United States in November, 1819, and engaged in school teaching, while preparing for the ministry, and so thorough was his application, that he was ordained to the ministry in 1821.

"He was settled in that year as pastor of the German Reformed Church, at the hamlet of Bearytown, in central Seneca County, and ministered to that people for a consecutive period of sixty years and eight months, and until January 1st, 1882, when his resignation took effect, rendered necessary by growing infirmities.

"While ministering to his own people, he served also, at different periods, at six other preaching points in the county, and at seven or eight other points in Tompkins, Cayuga, Wayne, Livingston and Niagara Counties, performing a large proportion of the travel, incident to so extended a field of labor, on horseback, especially during the first half of his ministry.

"During this ministry he preached about 5,800 regular Sunday discourses, almost equally divided between the German and English languages, besides many funeral and special discourses, and performed a large amount of ministerial labor, in the solemnization of marriages, and in the administration of the rites of baptism and confirmation.

"In 1870, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Franklin—Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa."—GEORGE S. CONOVER.*

A son, a resident of Varick, bearing his father's name, and two daughters, Mrs. Caroline L. Reed and Mrs. Margaret A. Bachman, both residing in Fayette, still survive him.

"Born far away beyond the ocean's roar,
He found his fatherland upon this shore,
And every drop of ardent blood that ran
Through his great heart was true American."

* In General John Sullivan's Indian Expedition, State publication of 1887.

Hugh McAllister was born in Sherman's Valley, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1765. His ancestry came to this country from Scotland in 1732. In his early manhood Mr. McAllister lived for a time at Philadelphia, Pa., then the seat of government of the United States, where he often saw President George Washington.

He married while living in Philadelphia, and in 1804 removed from there with his family to the Town of Fayette, and soon after arriving purchased a large farm on the Reservation road about half way between Bearytown and Seneca Falls, upon which in after years he erected a substantial stone mansion, in which he lived until his death.

As early as 1809 his name appears upon the public records as justice of the peace, then filled by appointment from the Governor. His name often appears also upon the highway records of the town as surveyor of roads and he frequently surveyed farms and established farm lines.

In or about the year 1819, he established and superintended a Sunday school in the Burgh school house, which was undoubtedly the first Sunday school organized in Fayette. Mr. Benjamin F. Woodruff, of Rockwood, Mich., son of Hon. Benjamin Woodruff, attended this Sunday school, and in a communication published in the *Seneca County Courier*, Aug. 7, 1879, he states that he received certificates of "Reward of Merit," such as Deacon Hugh McAllister distributed to scholars in his Sunday school, copies of which were deposited with the Waterloo Library and Historical Society.

Mr. McAllister died Jan. 12, 1850. His wife survived him with three sons and five daughters—all since deceased. John McAllister, one of his sons, who died Aug. 25, 1853, was a prominent lawyer, residing at Waterloo. A grandson, Mr. Orrin V. Lytle, a resident of Waterloo, still survives.

George S. Conover was born in the city of Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1824. He received a substantial education, and early in life engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native city.

He removed with his family, in 1850, to a farm situate on the east shore of Seneca Lake in the Town of Varick, where

he engaged in farming and horticultural pursuits, and served also several years as secretary of the Seneca County Agricultural Society. He was elected supervisor of Varick in 1856, and served as chairman of the board of supervisors in the same year.

In 1869 he removed to Geneva, Ontario County, where for a time he devoted attention to horticulture and floriculture and was elected to serve respectively as village trustee, president of the village, and police magistrate.

The last twenty-five years of his life was largely devoted to historical research. He became an eminent authority upon Indian affairs as well as in local history. He was the author of a number of valuable historical publications as well as a frequent contributor to public newspapers, and was chosen an honorary member of a number of historical and literary societies. In his researches he was persevering and untiring, and the author received much information from him in the early stages of preparation of this Historical Sketch.

Mr. Conover's first wife died in Varick in June, 1852, and in May, 1854, he married Miss Catharine Elizabeth Gambee of Seneca County.

He died in Geneva, July 5, 1898. His wife, a son by his first marriage and a daughter by his second marriage, now survive him.

Samuel S. Conover, another son, who served a three years' term as superintendent and keeper of the county poor house in Fayette, died also in 1898.

Stephen V. Harkness, son of Dr. David Harkness, one of the early physicians of the Town of Fayette, was born Nov. 18, 1818, at West Fayette, in that town. His mother, Martha Cook Harkness, was the daughter of Capt. Nathan Cook of that place, a patriot soldier of the Revolutionary War.

He was educated in the district schools of the town, and at the early age of fifteen years, was apprenticed to a harness maker at Waterloo, and completed the usual term of apprenticeship. Upon arriving at his majority he removed to Huron County in the State of Ohio, where he carried on his trade for several years.

Afterwards he engaged in other business pursuits, and in 1860 opened a private banking office at Monroeville in that State. Removing in 1866, to Cleveland, Ohio, he soon became a partner in the business of refining petroleum, with the firm of which John D. Rockefeller was at the head, and which developed into the great business enterprise, known as the "Standard Oil Company," of which Mr. Harkness became a director. He was also chosen a director in various other extensive lines of business, including a mining company, a railway company, and a national bank. A lover of outdoor pursuits, he owned a fine farm near Cleveland, where he spent a part of each summer, during the several years of his retirement from active business.

Mr. Harkness was a man of great energy and force of character, emphatically a "self-made man" who arose from an humble beginning, to a position of great prominence in the business world.

He died while absent for the winter in the South, March 6, 1888. Several children survive him.

Dr. David Harkness, father of Stephen V., came to Fayette from Salem, N. Y., soon after the close of the War of 1812. In the year 1818, he was elected inspector of common schools of Fayette. He removed to Milan, Ohio, soon after the death of his wife in July, 1820, at which place he died a few years later.

PROMINENT FARMERS.

Among the prominent men who settled in Fayette to engage in agricultural pursuits, were several who had been born and reared in cities and who, in their new home, became public spirited farmers and citizens.

JOHN DELAFIELD was born Jan. 22, 1786, in Ravenswood, a part of Long Island City (since Jan. 1, 1898, a part of the "Greater New York" City).

He graduated from Columbia College in 1805, and was at once employed in a large wholesale dry goods store.

In 1808, he was sent by this mercantile firm as super-cargo in a brig bound for the West Indies and other ports.

The captain died at Havana in Cuba, of yellow fever, and the mate also, two days after sailing from that city, when Mr. Delafield took charge of the brig as master.

A mutiny broke out among the crew several days afterward. It was the design of the mutineers to kill young Delafield, but they were foiled in the attempt and securing their submission, with the aid of a well disposed seaman, he brought the brig safely to Corunna, Portugal.

While here, he witnessed in January, 1809, the "burial of Sir John Moore," a description of which by the Irish Poet, Rev. Chas. Wolfe, is well remembered by school boys of sixty years ago.

After some delay, war then existing between France and England, Mr. Delafield again set sail with the brig under his command, and encountering a violent storm on the coast of France, reached Bristol, England, with the brig in a battered and unseaworthy condition.

At this time, a troublous state of affairs existed between the United States and England, which soon afterward culminated in the War of 1812.

Mr. Delafield was here thrown into prison for some alleged violation of the revenue laws and although soon released he was detained within bounds of thirty miles around Bristol, a stranger and without money.

He employed his time, however, in working for a cabinet

maker, and in a drug store, remaining thus under British surveillance until the close of the war with the United States.

While at Bristol, he married his first wife who died in 1820. Embarking in business in 1815, as a commission merchant, Mr. Delafield spent about five years abroad, returning to New York City in 1820. Here he secured employment as teller in the Phoenix Bank, and was soon afterwards appointed cashier of the same bank and in 1830 was advanced to the presidency of the same, and this bank passed in safety through the financial crisis of 1837.

During his residence in New York City, Mr. Delafield became prominently identified in various enterprises and organizations. He was an early promoter of the Hudson River Railroad, a director of the University of New York and an organizer of the Philharmonic Musical Society.

Meeting with heavy financial losses in 1841, on account of the repudiation of their indebtedness by several Western States, Mr. Delafield determined to leave the city, and retired from his connection with the bank.

In 1843, he purchased a farm of 352 acres at Rose Hill, part of the original estate of Dr. Alexander Coventry (afterwards owned by Hon. Robert S. Rose, a large land owner in Fayette), and which country seat and residence, Mr. Delafield called "Oaklands."

Here he at once bent all his energies to improve his own farm and to better the condition of his fellow farmers.

He early saw the importance of thorough drainage (in which his neighbor John Johnston, was also deeply interested), and a tile making machine was imported by him in 1848, from England and put into successful operation at South Waterloo by B. F. Whartenby.

In 1846, Mr. Delafield was elected president of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, a position which he held consecutively with the exception of one year (1851), to the time of his decease.

In 1851, he was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society and the State Fair at Rochester, in that year, was held with marked success under his management.

His farm at Oaklands was granted a County premium as the best farm in the County, by the Seneca County Agricultural Society in 1846, and a State premium was granted him upon the same farm, by the State Agricultural Society in 1848.

Mr. Delafield published in the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1850, a history and survey of the County of Seneca with map, the most elaborate and accurate history of the county which had up to that time been published and which has been the basis for all histories of the county since published.

The "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society," for a number of years prior to and including 1853, contain able and instructive addresses delivered by him, upon agricultural subjects in different parts of the State, both practical and scientific.

The crowning work of Mr. Delafield's life, however, was his successful effort to inaugurate the establishment of a school for higher agricultural learning in this State.

Largely through his efforts, the Legislature in 1853 passed "An Act to Incorporate the New York State Agricultural College," with a board of ten trustees, of which board Mr. Delafield was chosen president.

This board of trustees located the State Agricultural College at Oaklands, upon the farm of Mr. Delafield, to be put into operation as soon as a State appropriation therefor would be made, or subscriptions were completed sufficient to purchase and equip the same.

While the work of securing such subscriptions was advancing favorably, the progress of the work was arrested by the sudden death of President Delafield, Oct. 22, 1853. It may here be mentioned to complete the history of this State Institution, that in 1856 the State Agricultural College was located on a large farm near Ovid, purchased largely by contributions from its friends. A college building was erected upon the farm and an agricultural school was opened therein, under the presidency of General Marsena R. Patrick, in December, 1860, but its successful progress was much interrupted by the Civil War, in which its distinguished president took an active part.

Under an act of the United States Congress passed in 1862, the State of New York became entitled to a munificent grant of

990,000 acres of public lands in aid of a college established for higher instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts. Upon the passage of this act of Congress, it would seem that the Legislature of this State might, very properly, have set apart this land grant in aid of the Agricultural College at Ovid, upon favorable conditions and with ample time for compliance therewith. Instead of doing so, however, the Legislature already in 1863 appropriated the land grant of the United States, conditionally, to an institution at Havana, Schuyler County. The influences brought to bear to secure this action will not here be commented on.

Deprived of this grant as an endowment fund, its president absent in the army, and suffering with other institutions of learning from the effects of the war, the college at Ovid languished and soon closed its doors.

The institution at Havana receiving the grant failed to comply with the conditions imposed by the Legislature, and in 1865 the Legislature appropriated the United States Land Scrip to Cornell University, established at Ithaca in that year, and a College of Agriculture was established in connection therewith, which is still maintained.

The State of New York afterwards utilized the Agricultural College farm and College building near Ovid as a part of the site and grounds for Willard State Hospital for the Insane.

Had President Delafield's life been spared, with his indomitable energy and perseverance, the fate of the State Agricultural College and its permanent location "might have been" quite otherwise.

Mr. Delafield was twice married and was survived by his second wife, whom he married in 1825, also by three sons and two daughters.

One of his daughters (Mary) married Right Reverend Henry A. Neely, Episcopal Bishop of the State of Maine. Bishop Neely died Oct. 31, 1899, aged 69 years. The sons of Mr. Delafield became successful business men in New York City and elsewhere.

Mr Delafield's mortal remains found sepulture in Washington Street Cemetery, at Geneva, N. Y.

JOHN JOHNSTON, was born in Galloway, Scotland, April 11, 1791. In 1821, he came to the United States and purchased a farm of 112 acres of land in the Town of Fayette, adjoining on the south the large farm of Hon. Robert S. Rose, on the Seneca Lake shore, and his family joined him at his new home in the following year.

Mr. Johnston added to his farm from time to time until he owned 306 acres of land, which he continued to occupy until 1877, when he removed with his family to Geneva, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Johnston was eminently a practical and successful farmer. Already in 1844, he was chosen president of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, in the success of which society he was greatly concerned.

He took a deep interest in the subject of land drainage as early as 1835, and importing a pattern of drain tile from Scotland, caused some to be made by hand labor. Afterwards with his neighbor, Hon. John Delafield, he continued with success, his exertions to procure the manufacture of such tile at a reasonable cost.

In 1852, Mr. Johnston was awarded the first premium of the State Agricultural Society—a silver cup for the best experiments in draining lands. The reputation of Mr. Johnston, as a thorough and successful farmer, extended throughout the State, and his experience was often given to his brother farmers through the Agricultural journals.

Robert J. Swan, of New York City, who afterwards attained a distinguished rank as an agriculturist, when a young man resided for some time in the family of Mr. Johnston, and received practical instruction in farming, which afterwards enabled him to successfully manage his large farm, adjoining Mr. Johnston's farm on the north.

Mr. Johnston died in Geneva, Nov. 24, 1880. His wife died very suddenly Aug. 30, 1854. Two of Mr. Johnston's daughters still survive, the Misses Marian and Nancy Johnston, residents of Geneva, N. Y.,

ROBERT J. SWAN, the son of a successful shipping merchant, was born in the city of New York, August 26, 1826.

In his youth he received liberal scholastic training and afterwards engaged in business in a large mercantile house. His health failing him, he came to Fayette when a young man, and resided for a time in the family of the well known Scotch farmer, John Johnston, where he received practical lessons in farming.

In 1850, Mr. Swan purchased 344 acres of land, part of the estate of the late Hon. Robert S. Rose, adjoining the farm of Mr. Johnston on the north, fronting on Seneca Lake and divided at its north end by the new outlet of Seneca Lake. Soon after purchasing he inaugurated a system of thorough drainage, and already in 1853 was awarded by the State Agricultural Society, the first premium—a silver cup—for land drainage, both on account of laying the largest number of rods of tile upon his farm as well as at the lowest cost per rod.

In 1858, Mr. Swan received for his farm the premium of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society for the best farm in the State. At that time he reported that he had laid sixty and two-thirds miles of tile drain upon his farm, at an average cost of thirty cents per rod.

In 1881, Mr. Swan was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and the State Fair at Elmira in that year was held under his direction. He was one of the organizers, in 1881, of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station located a little west from Geneva, and for several terms, served as president of its board of control.

Mr. Swan removed with his family to the Village of Geneva several years before his decease. His wife, Margaret, a daughter of John Johnston, died at Columbia, S. C., while absent there for the winter—a year prior to the decease of her husband.

While temporarily absent in New York City, Mr. Swan died suddenly of the same disease of which his wife died—heart disease—March 4, 1890. His mortal remains were interred by the side of his wife in Glenwood Cemetery at Geneva, N. Y. One daughter still survives him.

Herman TenEyck Foster, son of Andrew and Anna Foster, was born in the City of New York, March 1, 1822. His father was a merchant, of Scottish birth, and his mother of Holland lineage.

At the age of fifteen years, young Foster entered Columbia College in New York City, and completed a full college course of instruction. After a brief period devoted to a trial of mercantile life, Mr. Foster concluded to make farming his life pursuit.

In June, 1843, when he had barely arrived at his majority, he purchased 230 acres of land in Fayette, located on the east shore of Seneca Lake, on Military Lot No. 36, about three miles south of Rose Hill farm, which he named "Lakelands." He devoted much time to the improvement of his farm, and his industry and good management were rewarded when, in 1848, he received the first premium of the Seneca County Agricultural Society for the best farm in the county, and in 1849 received the State premium of the New York State Agricultural Society, upon his farm.

Mr. Foster was not ambitious for public preferment, and beyond a brief service as secretary of the County Agricultural Society and as a member of the executive board of the State Agricultural Society, he held no public positions except as overseer of highways.

In 1845 he married Miss Pauline Lentilhon of New York City, who was early called away by death, leaving a son and two daughters.

Mr. Foster died Feb. 9, 1869, at the early age of 47 years.

William K. Strong was born in Duanesburg, County of Schenectady, N. Y., April 30, 1805.

He improved the limited educational advantages which were offered him, and in his youth went to the City of New York and obtained employment in a mercantile house engaged in the wool trade, in which he advanced to the position of a partner.

He married Miss Sarah A. VanGiesen of that city, and in 1839 removed to Rose Hill, in Fayette, where his wife was interested in the ownership of a part of the large farm formerly owned by Hon. Robert S. Rose, of which interest he took the manage-

ment. His wife dying in August, 1843, Mr. Strong soon afterwards returned to New York City, and was again married.

He died in that city, March 15, 1868. Several children survive him.

His father, Josiah Strong, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Rose Hill, Nov. 14, 1841, aged 84 years. He had served in the battles at Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey, and at Brandywine and Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Appendix A.

ABSTRACT OF LAND PATENTS.

MILITARY TOWNSHIP OF ROMULUS—LOTS IN FAYETTE.

Patentees.	Lot.	Acres.	Subdivision.	Acres.
Ebenezer Hutchinson	1	600		
George Robeson	2	500		
G. W. VanSchaick		100	S. E.	
Peter Dumas	3	500		
Stephen N. Bayard		100	S. E.	
William James	4	600	1	193.6
Henry Wuchter			2	60
Lodowick Miller			3	66
Ephraim Bear			4	133
Samuel Bear			N.	100
Gerrit W. VanSchaick, survey 50 acres				50
Samuel Potter	5	500		
William I. Vredenburgh		100	S. E.	
Lots 6 to 9 both inclusive, in Seneca Falls				
Jacob Hicks	10	600		
Ezra Weed	11	600		
Lieut. Robert Hunter	12	600		
Jeremiah Bennet	13	600		
Gen. James Clinton	14	600		
John DeGrote	15	600		
Gen Alex McDougall	16	500		
Peter W. Yates		100	S. E.	
John Weaver	17	600		
Minnah Hyatt	18	500		
Wm. I. Vredenburgh		100	S. E.	
Jacob Heyer	19	550		
Alex Coventry, survey 50 acres		50		
James Barret	20	500		
Robert McClelland		100	S. E.	
Jacob Bakehorn	21	500		
John Beardsley		100	S. E.	
Robert Wilkinson	22	600		
Thomas Russell	23	500		
William Thompson		100	S. E.	
Isaac Sampson	24	600		
Gen. James Clinton	25	600		
Jacob Wandall	26	450		
Alex Coventry, survey 50 acres		50		
John Beardsley		100	S. E.	
Peter Ferris	27	600		
Jacob Roase	28	500		
William Denning		100	S. E.	
Lieut. Col. Fred Weissenfels	29	600		
John Frymier	30	500		
Gerrit W. VanSchaick		100	S. E.	
Robert Williams	31	500		

Patentees.	Lot.	Acres.	Subdivision.	Acres.
Wm. I. Vredenburgh		100	S. E.	
Isaac Morrell	32	600		
William Wuins	33	500		
Jeremiah VanRennselaer		100	S. E.	
James Thompson	34	600		
Daniel Riggs	35	500		
Robert McClelland		100	S. E.	
Samuel Davies	36	600		
Wm. Drake	37	600		
George Markel	38	600	1	100
" "			2	50
" "			3	50
Thomas Turner			4	50
Bartley Palmer			5	76.5
Nathan Cook			6	44.7
" "			7	44.7
Abraham Ackerman			8	66.4
Hannah Fisher				
John E. Eisher			S. E.	100
Maria Clark				
Eleanor Clark				
Jacob Hart and Joseph Annin, survey 50 acres				50
Nehemiah Carpenter	39	550		
John Beardsley		50	S. E.	
Jonathan Kinner	40	600		
Capt. Elias VanBenschoten	41	600		
Henry Myers	42	500		
John Beardsley		100	S. E.	

AWARDS MADE BY ONONDAGA COMMISSIONERS (1798 TO 1802), IN CASE OF DISPUTED SOLDIERS' CLAIMS IN MILITARY TRACT (FAYETTE LOTS), ROMULUS TOWNSHIP.

Lots No.	Names.	Acres.
1	Henry Marsh, except survey 50 acres	550
3	Stephen N. Bayard	100 S. E.
4	Gerrit W. Van Schaick	50 S. W.
5	John Chandler, except 100a S. E	500
10	Jacob Hicks	600
11	Alexander Coventry	600
13	Jerome Loomis	600
15	Robert Troup	50 N.W.
16	John Lawrence	500
16	Peter W. Yates	100 S. E.
17	Robert Dill, north half	300
18	Peter W. Yates, except 100a S. E	500
20	James Barret	500
20	Heirs of John Rogers, deceased	100 S. E.
21	Gabriel Furman	500
21	John Beardsley	100 S. E.
22	Joshua Dumond and Waldron Dumond	600
24	Eliz. B. Nicholson	600
26	John Beardsley	100 S. E.
28	Wm. Denning	100 S. E.
28	John Beardsley, undivided half (except 100a S. E.)	250
29	William Cooper	600
33	Peter W. Yates	500
33	Heirs of John Rogers, deceased	100 S. E.
34	David Zeiley	600
35	Benjamin Dey	50a N.W.
35	Heirs of John Rogers, deceased	100a S. E.
37	Nicholas Low	600
39	John Beardsley	100 S. E.
41	John Lawrence	600
42	John Beardsley	100 S. E.

An Extract from the "Book of Awards" filed in Cayuga County Clerk's Office under Chapter 51, Laws of 1797. The awards as to Lots Nos. 1, 10, 11 and 34 were dissented to.

WEST CAYUGA RESERVATION.

Lots in the Town of Fayette, surveyed in 1796 by Joseph Annin and John J. Cantine.

Lots No.	No. of Acres.	To Whom Patented by State.	Date of Letters Patent.
22	250	James Hunter	July 30, 1814
23	250	Elisha Phelps	Feb. 27, 1812
24	250	Tristram Hull	May 30, 1809
25	237	Thomas Ward	Dec. 2, 1811
26	114	William Chattim	May 11, 1814
27	250	Hugh McAllister	Dec. 5, 1810
28	250	Daniel and Henry Rail	Jan. 9, 1813
29	250	Abraham Bachman & Ludwig Stofflet.	July 8, 1813
30	201	Israel Chapin	Jan. 11, 1798
31	250	John Hoster, Sophia Reed, Geo. Bachman and Ludwig Stofflet	Feb. 11, 1813
32	250	Ludwig Stofflet	Feb. 11, 1813
33	207	Isarel Chapin	Jan. 11, 1798
33	43	Abiathur Hull	Not ascertained.
34	232	Israel Chapin	Jan. 11, 1798
35	250	Peter Huff and Peter Huff, Jr.	July 8, 1813
36	250	John Hoster, Geo. Pontius, Ludwig Stofflet and Joseph Bachman.	Feb. 11, 1836
37	250	Jacob Riegel and George Stroub	May 30, 1809
38	250	Bartholomew Hittel	May 30, 1809
39	250	James Burtless	May 30, 1809
40	250	Roeloff Peterson	May 31, 1815
41	239	William Badgley	April 1, 1813
42	250	Hugh McAllister	May 30, 1809
43	250	Thomas Mumford	Oct. 5, 1814
44	250	John, Daniel and Henry Kuney	Nov. 30, 1811
45	250	Thomas Mumford	Nov. 18, 1814
46	250	Jas. Huff, Chas. Woodruff, William Bull, John Huff,	Jan. 10, 1815
47	250	Adam Hofstader and John Dysinger.	Jan. 30, 1813
48	250	William Hill	Not ascertained.
49	250	Daniel Kuney	May 9, 1809
50	250	Isaac Carl	May 30, 1809
51	224	Enos and Danl Tooker and Samuel Updike.	Nov. 28, 1811
52	223	Isaac Howell	May 30, 1809
53	250	Henry Singer and Leonard Plaut	" "
54	250	Michael Conklin	" "
55	250	Peter Deal and John Easton	" "
56	250	John Kuney and Adam Hofstader	" "
57	203	John Hause	Dec. 28, 1812
	8,673		

CANOGA RESERVATION.

Surveyed by Joseph Annin in 1807.

Lot.	Acres.	To Whom Patented by State.	Date of Letters Patent.
1	67.14	Wilhelmus Mynderse.....	Jan. 29, 1812
2	200	Michael Vreeland.....	Jan. 15, 1813
3	163.90	William B. Hall.....	Feb. 27, 1812
4	200	Daniel Blackney.....	Feb. 10, 1813
	631.04		

APPENDIX B.

CAYUGA COUNTY—PROPOSED DIVISION OF.

Copy of the original petition in New York State Library.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the township of Washington, County of Cayuga, humbly showeth:

That *whereas*, sundry persons are about petitioning your honorable body for a division of said County by a north and south line, your petitioners beg leave to represent, that the said County is about seventy miles from north to south and not more than thirty miles from east to west.

Your petitioners therefore remonstrate against the division of said County. But should your honorable body deem it expedient and proper to divide said County, they pray that it may be divided by an east and west line beginning at the southeast corner of Lot No. 70 Sempronius, thence west to the Cayuga Lake, thence across said Lake to the division line of Ovid and Romulus and thence along said line to the Seneca Lake.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dec. 29, 1802.

BENAJAH BOARDMAN,
NATHAN HOSMER,
SAMUEL BOARDMAN,
THOS. WARD,
JACOB L. LARZELERE,
MEKINS B. BOARDMAN,
JOHN FREEMAN,
WM. B. HALL,
WILLIAM DUMOND
NICHOLAS WICKOFF,
SAMUEL QUIGLEY,
NORMAN LEEK,
HENRY LEEK, Sen.
JOHN PHELPS,
THOMAS DISBROW,
JESSE C. BOARDMAN,
ATCHISON MELLIN,
JAMES ALEXANDER,
WM. LEWIS,
GEORGE STROUB,
JACOB RIGEL,
DANIEL RIGEL,
HENRY RIGEL,
JOHN LACY,
JAMES BURTLESS,
ELISHA PHELPS,
OLIVER CLARK,
EDWARD WICOFF,
GEORGE RAIL,
GEORGE HOPPER,
ABEL BEMAN
and ten others,

Appendix C.

Return of Electors in the Town of Washington in the County of Cayuga.

1801.

NOTE.—The spelling of words herein conforms to the original return.

Heads of Families.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £100.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £20, and under £100.	Electors not possessed of freeholds but who rent tenements of the yearly value of 40 s.
Thomas Sasson	1		
Richard Demont	1		
—— Rice	1		
Thomas Austin	1		
Ezekiel Crane	1		
Stephen Crane	1		
William Wynands	1		1
Peter De Garmo			1
Thomas Armstrong			1
Wilhelmus Mynderse	2		1
John McGraw			1
John Parkhurst	1		1
Joel Scott	1		1
Lawrence Van Kleef		1	
Russell Disbrow	1		
Jabez Disbrow	2		
Henry Sherman	1		
Henry Parker	1		
Jeremiah Hooper			1
Stephen Hooper			3
Stiles Stevens			1
Simon Frazer			1
George Ferdig			1
Oliver Brown			1
Samuel Lay	1		2
John Davenport			1
Michael Delaney			1
Smith Wisner			1
James Bennett	1		
George Bennett	1		
Dirck Spoor			1
Russell & Elisha Pratt			2
Jonathan B. Lucas			1
Jumes Hunter			2
Daniel Blakely			1
Thomas Ward	1		
Moses Clark			1
Elisha Clark			1
William Huff	1		1
William Amsbury			1
Enos Tucker			1
Charles Conner			1

Heads of Families.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £100.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £20, and under £100.	Electors not possessed of freeholds but who rent tenements of the yearly value of 40 s.
Abel Beman	1		
Acheson Mellon	1		
—— Bannister			1
Nathl. J. Potter	1		
Daniel Kniffen			1
Sanders Rogers			1
Gilbert Brooks	1		
Stephen Whited			1
David Godfrey	1		
Isaac Mills	1		
Nicholas King	1		
John Gibson			1
Joseph Taylor			1
Benjamin Collins			1
Ephraim Hubbil			1
Heman Swift			1
Jedediah Holmes	1		
Israel Sampson	1		
Samuel Southwick	1		1
David Southwick	1		1
Jesse Southwick	2		
Asa Moore			1
John Wood	1		
Jonah Hopkins			1
Thomas C. Hammond			1
Henry Brightman	1		
Amasa Sherman	1		
Jabez Reynolds	1		1
Thomas Bedel	1		3
Jacob Bidwell			1
William Trip			1
James Trip	1		
Gideon Bowdish	1		
John Green	1		
—— Astin			1
Benajah Boardman	3		
Meekins Boardman			1
John Freeman			1
Nathan Disbrow	1		
Thomas Disbrow	1		
Martin Way			1
Oliver Clark			1
Rowland Disbrow	1		
Elisha Phelps	1		
John Phelps	1		
Ebenezer Farman			1
William Luther			1
James Trotter	1		1
Philip Eddington	1		1

Heads of Families.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £100.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £20 and under £100.	Electors not possessed of freeholds but who rent tenements of the yearly value of 40 s.
Vincent Runnion	1		
Jacob Eoff			1
Jacob Farman	1		1
John Huxley			1
Gale Farman			1
Israel Catlin	1		
James Packer	2		
William Leak	1		
John Taylor	1		1
James Sweet	1		1
Darius Miner	1		1
Ithamer Sanders	1		
Conrad Leak	1		
Henry Leak	1		1
Harman Leak			1
Leonard Plaut			1
Daniel Barthowzer	1		
Jeremiah Olmsted	1		
Edward Wyckoff	1		
Nicholas Wyckoff	2		
Alexander Rorison	1		
Garret Sickles			1
William Demun	1		
James Van Riper			1
Jeremiah Van Riper			1
Garret Van Riper			1
Samuel Quigley			1
Samuel Bear	1		3
Martin Kendig		1	4
Moses Hall	1		
Jesse Fincher			1
John Kip			1
Peter Bush	1		
Peter Dumas	1		
George Lovelace	1		
Benjamin Holbert			1
John Lewis	1		
—— Clawson			1
Ephraim Holbert			1
Jonathan Hall			1
John Hall			2
James McClung	1		
James Miller	1		
John Miller	1		
John Jolly	2		
Isaac Jolly	1		
Guian McConnel	1		
Jabez Gorham	1		
Mathew VanGelder			1

Heads of Families.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £100.	Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £20 and under £100.	Electors not possessed of freeholds but who rent tenements of the yearly value of 40 s.
John Doney	1		
Job Smith			1
Hugh D. Dobbin	1		1
—— Hallet			1
Leonard Widner	1		
Lewis Birdsall	1		2
Lambert Van Alstine	2		
Jacob Chamberlain	1		1
Christopher Van Deventer			1
James Reynolds	1		2
Peter Reynolds			1
Jonathan Rogers	1		
William Rogers	1		
Hamilton Bell			1
Timothy Cone			1
Thomas Love			1
John Bradner			1
John Rumsay	1		3
John Widner			1
Robert Kennedy			1
John Black			1
John McCleland			1
John Hendrickson	1		
Samuel House	1		
Robert Gilliland	1		
Robert Buckley	1		
Timothy Clark			1
—— Gilmore			2
Daniel Dorrance	1		
George Hopper	1		
Ezekiel Rose	1		
Abraham Lacy			1
—— Brown			1
John Gilbert			1
Thomas Gilbert			1
Joseph Whitmore	1		
Alexander McNitt	1		

I certify the foregoing return by me made, of the electors in the Town of Washington, in the County of Cayuga, containing electors of the first-class, one hundred and five, of the second class, two, and of the third class, one hundred and twenty-one, to be true and correct, according to my best knowledge and belief.

W. MYNDERSE.

Sworn before me the 5th day of October, 1801.

ISRAEL CATLIN, Justice.

Appendix D.

Supervisors of the Town of Fayette.

1800, 01 ..... James McClung
1802, ... Wilhelmus Mynderse
1803, ... Benajah Boardman
1804 to 1813 ..... Israel Catlin
1813, ... John Watkins (vacancy)
1813 to 1816, inclusive..... John Watkins
1817, ... Joseph Bachman
1818, ... Alexander Rorison
1819, ... Joseph Bachman
1820 to 1822, inclusive..... Benjamin Hendricks
1823, 24 ..... Henry Shankwiler
1825, 26 ..... Enoch Chamberlin
1827, ... Joseph Bachman
1828, ... Enoch Chamberlin
1829, 30 ..... Benjamin Woodruff
1831, ... William Hoskins
1832, ... James Rorison
1833, ... Daniel Holman
1834, 35 ..... James Rorison
1836, ... Reuben D. Dodge
1837, ... William Yost
1838, ... Lewis Oakley
1839, ... John Shoemaker
1840, ... Edward B Mickley
1841, 42 ..... David Schaeffer
1843, ... David B. Dodge
1844, ... Samuel Fatzinger
1845, ... Jacob Reed
1846, ... George Kidd
1847, election declared invalid, on account of non-residence,
..... Charles Beary
1847, elected at special town meeting, May 15 for vacancy,
..... David B. Dodge
1848, ... Samuel Holenbeck
1849, ... William Hogan
1849, appointed to vacancy, Oct. 31..... Frederick Schott, 2d
1850, ... Daniel H. Bryant
1851, ... Alanson Woodworth
1852, ... Alexander Rorison, Jr.
1853, 54, 55 ..... Alanson Woodworth
1856, 57 ..... William Hogan
1858, ... James McLean
1859, ... John S. Reed
1860, ... John Becker
1861, ... William T. McLean
1862, ... John S. Reed
1863, ... George Reamer
1864, ... William W. Stacey
1865, ... John R. Stone
1866, ... James McLean
1867, 68 ..... Warren P. Kuney
1869, 70 ..... Isaac Belles

1871, ... JOHN ABBOTT
1872, 73 ..... ISAAC BELLES
1874, ... WILLIAM HOGAN
1875 to 1879, inclusive ..... MARTIN L. ALLEN
1880 to 1883, inclusive ..... WILLIAM BRICKLEY
1884, 85 ..... GEORGE C. THOMAS
1886, ... JOHN G. PEARSON
1887, ... WILLIAM BRICKLEY
1888, ... GEORGE M. ESTERLY
1889, ... ORLIS KUNEY
1890, ... REUBEN E. SAEGER
1891, ... HENRY C. SWEET
1892, 93 ..... PIERSON DEY
1894 to 98, inclusive ..... HENRY C. SWEET
1899, 1900 ..... HENRY C. SWEET

APPENDIX E.

CIVIL LIST—*Showing Official Positions other than Supervisor, held by Citizens of Fayette, with years of service.*

Representative in Congress 1823 to 1827, and 1829 to 1831,
ROBERT S. ROSE.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention 1821,
ROBERT S. ROSE.

Presidential Elector, 1868.
JAMES MCLEAN.

Members of Assembly.

1811, 1820, 1821 ..... ROBERT S. ROSE
1825, 1827 ..... DANIEL RHOAD
1826 ..... BENJAMIN HENDRICKS
1831 ..... BENJAMIN WOODRUFF
1832, 1833 ..... REUBEN D. DODGE
1841 ..... DANIEL HOLMAN
1849 ..... JACOB G. MARKEL
1863 ..... JAMES MCLEAN
1875 ..... WILLIAM HOGAN

Sheriffs.

1829, 30, 31 ..... JAMES RORISON
1886, 87, 88 ..... WARREN E. LERCH

County Clerks.

1860, 61, 62 ..... WILLIAM U. SMITH*
1884, 85, 86 ..... CHAUNCEY L. BECKER
1896, 97, 98 ..... CHARLES D. BECKER

County Treasurers.

1822–1829 ..... (By appointment) DANIEL RHOAD
1852, 53, 54 ..... (Elected) DANIEL H. BRYANT
1879, 80, 81 ..... (Elected) WALTER H. ALLEN†

*Died Sept. 4, 1874, aged 60 years and 6 months.
†Died Dec. 3, 1897, aged 53 years.

County School Commissioner.

1857-59, 1870-72..... .....WILLIAM HOGAN (Two terms)

District Attorney.

1887, 88, 89, 1893, 94, 95.....FRANCIS C. ALLEN
(Born in Fayette, elected from Ovid.)

County Superintendents of the Poor with date of Election or Appointment.

1830. WILLIAM HOSKINS, by appointment.
1840. LEWIS OAKLEY, by appointment.
1848. JAMES RORISON, elected.
1850. JACOB REED, elected.
1853. JAMES MCLEAN, elected.
1859 and 1862. ANDREW ROGERS, elected (two terms).
1866. PETER PONTIUS, elected.
1875. WALTER H. ALLEN, elected.
1877. JOHN BECKER, elected.

The elective term is for three years.

Keepers of the County Poor House.

For convenient reference, a list of Keepers of Poor House is here given, although a number of the incumbents were not residents of Fayette when appointed ; and the place of residence of some of them has not been ascertained. The dates of appointment and exact years of service could not be ascertained at the office of the Keeper. The term of service usually began in the spring of the year, until 1894, when it commenced January 1.

1830. ZEPHANIAH LEWIS, served 4 years.
ALPHEUS A. BALDWIN, served 4 years.
EDWARD CRANE, served 3 years.
WILLIAM SPADER, served 1 year.
SAMUEL GARLICK, served 4 years.
GARDNER CHILDS, served 8 years.
SAMUEL HOLENBECK, served 7 years—Fayette.
GILBERT SMITH, served 4 years.
1865-1877. JOSHUA HINKLEY, served 13 years—Romulus.
1878-1880. JACOB WILSON, served 3 years—Fayette.
1881-1884. JAMES M. SHERMAN, served 4 years—Tyre.
1885-1887. CHARLES F. BELLOWS, served 3 years—Seneca Falls.
1888-1890. WM. BRICKLEY, served 3 years—Fayette.
1891-1893. REUBEN E. SAEGER, served 3 years—Fayette.
1894-1896. *SAMUEL S. CONOVER, served 3 years—Varick.
1897-1899. *OGDEN WHEELER, served 3 years—Varick.
1900- *OGDEN WHEELER, re-elected Nov. 7, 1899.

Associate Judges of Court of Common Pleas.

1823 .... JOHN WATKINS
1828 ..... JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

*Supt. of Poor acting as Keeper.

Appendix F.

FAYETTE RIFLE COMPANY.

ROLL FROM SEPT. 21 TO NOV. 4, 1812.

Capt. Wm. Ireland.

Lieut. John Alexander.

Ensign Wm. Ireland. Jr.

Sergeants.

James Van Riper,
Saml. Quigley,
James Rorison,
Wm. Hood.

Musicians.

Jas. Edington,
Jas. McDuffee.

Corporals.

Frederick Basom,
Andrew Young,
Philip Peters,
Henry McCartney.

Privates.

George Aurand,
Fredk. Ansberger,
George Alexander,
Wm. N. Bannister,
Thomas Barr,
James Bennett,
Clark Brewster,
David Brown,*
Saml. Boots,
Matthias Blauser,
Abraham Classon,
Asahel Clark,
Wm. Cairns,
Thomas Dysinger,
Aaron Edington,
George Frantz,
Joseph Haynes,†
George Hood,
Andrew Hood,
Samuel Hood,
David Ireland,
Saml. Jones,
John Liddick,
George Miller,
Wm. Mc.Kinstry,
Jas. P. Massey,
John McDuffee,
Henry Mauger,
Lewis Nothnagle,
Benj. Parcell,
George Pontius,
Daniel Peters,
Jacob Peters,
Daniel Rail,
Saml. Rogers,
Simon Ritter,
Simon Singer,
Samuel Singer,
Henry Singer,
Saml. M. Smith,
Wm. Sickles,
Aaron Starks,
Thomas Trotter,
Peter Van Cleef,
William Wyckoff,
Jacob Wilson,
John C. Young.

*Died in service.
†Wounded in battle at Queenston.

Appendix G.

Pennsylvania German Settlers in Fayette.

This list is copied from a volume entitled "Notes and Queries," published by Dr. Wm. H. Egle, State Librarian of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, in 1898.

The names of transient residents are omitted, also the names of foreign born Germans.

It will be observed that the name of each family occurs only once—the name of the father, if he removed here being given, or the oldest or most prominent member of the family, when the father did not locate.

The list of names is not entirely complete, but may be useful for reference:

Acker, Jacob.
Addams, Jacob.
Allemann, Jacob.
Ansberger, John (Ernstberger).
Bacher, Jacob.
Bachmann, George.
Balliet, Charles.
Beal, David (Biehl).
Bear, Samuel (Baer).
Beck, Thomas.
Becker, John.
Berger, Joseph.
Bieche, Jacob (Biegi).
Biery, Henry (Beary).
Blasser, Christian.
Bolender, Phillip.
Bookman, Peter (Buchmann).
Bordner, Benj.
Brickley, John.
Burkhalter, Mary.
Carl, Isaac.
Crobach, George (Croubach).
Deal, Peter (Diehl).
Deisinger, Nicholas.
Deppen, John.
Derr, Charles.
Deshler, John.
Dreher, Peter.
Emerich, John.
Eshenour, John (Eschenauer).
Esterly, George (Esterlee).
Farber, Michael.
Fatzinger, Samuel (son of Jacob).
Fell, John.
Ferst, George (Fuerst).
Fessler, Benjamin.
Fetzer, Daniel.
Fisher, John S.
Flickinger, Jacob.
Frankenfeld, George.
Frantz, John.
Frey, John (Frei).
Friedley, George (Friedle).
Fusselmann, J.
Gambee, Jacob (Gambi).
Gamber, John.
Gauger, George.
Gaumer, Charles.
Gernet, Jacob.
Goodman, Benjamin.
Gross, Joseph B.
Hahn, James A.
Hartranft, Jacob.
Hassinger, Frederick.
Heck, Jacob.
Hecker, Henry.
Heckmann, Nathan.
Hilkert, John (Hilgert).
Himmelburger, George.
Hinterleiter, George.

Hittel, Bartholomew,
Hoffmann, Charles.
Hofstetter, Adam.
Holben, Christian.
Holman, Daniel (Hallmann).
Hoover, Valentine (Huber).
Hoster, Christian.
Hummel, Benjamin.
Hunsicker, Joseph.
Illick, Frederick (Illig).
Jacoby, John (Jacobi).
Keim, Christian.
Kemmery, James (Kammerer).
Kendig, Martin.
Kennard, William.
Kennell, John.
Kern, Wm.
Kerschner, George W.
Kessler, Adam.
Kidd, George.
Kieffer, Henry.
Kistler, Jacob.
Knauss, Benjamin.
Kohler, Peter.
Koller, Emanuel.
Kroninger, Sylvester.
Kuney, John (Kuni).
Kuntz, David.
Lahr, Henry.
Landis, Henry.
Langs, John.
Laub, Conrad.
Lautenschlager, Joshua, son of Jacob.
Lerch, Anthony.
Litzenberger, Peter.
Lutz, Reuben.
Marckel, John (Merckle).
Marsteller, Elizabeth.
Mattern, Jacob.
Mauger, Henry.
Maurer, John.
Menges, Conrad.
Mertz, George.
Metzger, Martin.
Michel, John (Michael).
Mickley, Edward B.
Miller Ludwig.
Motz, Jacob.
Moyer, Charles (Mayer).
Niess, George.
Nothnagle, George.
Peters, Philip.
Paffenberger, Daniel.
Pontius, John.
Pratz Philip (Pretz).
Rathfon, Frederick.
Reader Jacob (Roeder).
Reed William (Ried).
Reichenbach, Reuben
Reiffschneider, Philip.
Reinhart, John.
Rhoad, Daniel.
Riegel, Jacob.
Riemer, George.
Ritter, Michael.
Robinold, John.
Romich, Samuel.
Rothenburger, Jacob.
Ruch, Christian.
Saeger, Daniel.
Sammel, Stephen.
Savage, William (Sauvage).
Schad, George (Schaud).
Schaeffer, George.
Schankweiler, Henry.
Schick, David.
Schlottmann, Daniel.
Schneck, Adam.
Schott, Frederick.
Schroyer, Peter.
Schwab, Daniel.
Schwartz, Jacob.
Schweitzer, John.
Sell, Jacob (Zell).
Seybolt, Jacob.
Shane, Jacob (Schoen).
Sheffort, George (Schoeffert).
Sherodin, Daniel (Sheradine).
Shiley, George (Scheile).
Shoemaker, John (Schumacher).
Siedler, John.
Siegfried, Joseph.

Singer, Henry.
Smith, Jacob (Schmidt).
Snyder, Anthony (Schneider).
Spaid, John.
Spoon, Daniel (Spohn).
Springer, William.
Stadler, Elizabeth.
Stahl, Peter.
Steininger, Christian.
Stofflet, Ludwig.
Straub, George.
Strayer, Matthias.
Strouse, Thomas (Strauss).
Stuck, Matthias (Stock).
Stucker, Samuel (Stocker).
Trautmann, Adam.
Trexler, Thomas (Drechsler).
Weitsel, Isaac (Witsell).
Wetsel, Solomon (Wetzell).
Whitmer, Peter (Wittmer).
Wieder, Henry.
Willauer, James.
Wingert, Mary.
Wolff, Christian.
Wuchter, Henry.
Yakely, Daniel (Jackli).
Yost, John (Jost).
Young, Abraham (Jung).
Yundt, John H. (Jund).
Zartmann, George H.
Zimmer, Benjamin.

Appdndix H.

Fayette Town Officers, 1900.

Supervisor, Henry C. Sweet.

Town Clerk, Maynard C. Litzenberger.

Justices of the Peace,

Benjamin Hendricks, David Berger,
George W. Lohr, John L. Hoster.

Assessors.

Clarence Hogan, Warren Hoster, Oscar Hogan.

Commissioners of Highways,

Frank P. Burroughs, Edward S. Bachman, Thomas Martin

Overseer af the Poor, Myron Van Ness.

Collector, Eli F. Deal.

Four Inspectors of Election in each of the three Election Districts.

Five Constables.

ADDENDA AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 33. Line 15 from top of page—Esther Biery Kohler, there mentioned, died in Fayette, Dec. 16, 1899, after some of the sheets of this Sketch had been printed.

Page 48. Line 18 from top—for "hand te" read "and the."

Page 84. Line five from top—for "1825" read "1823."

Page 85. Line 30 from top—for "year" read "years."

Page 119. Line 26 from top—for "David W. Shuler" read "Davis W. Shuler."

Note to page 43, line one, add : In an "Historical Sketch of the Seneca County Medical Society," compiled by Dr. H. E. Allison of Willard, (now Superintendent of Matteawan State Hospital), and published in 1887, life sketches of Dr. James A. Hahn and of Norman Eddy, early physicians of Fayette, appear.

Note to page 76, at foot of page, add : Memorial services commemorative of the centennial of the death of General George Washington, (Dec. 14, 1799) were held by Fayette Lodge, No. 539, Free and Accepted Masons at Bearytown, on Dec. 31, 1899, and an appropriate sermon was delivered by Revd. George W. Kershner, in Christ Reformed Church, of that village.

INDEX.

Page

Acker, Solomon 32
Addenda 153
Agricultural College, State, 55, 131, 132
Appendix 137–152
Assembly, Members of 147
Assessments 16, 86, 87
Assessors 16
Bachman, Joseph 95
Baptist Churches 46
Batteaux 9, 23, 27
Bear Race 70, 122
Bear, Samuel 27, 70, 71, 78, 121
Beartown 71
Bearytown 39, 64, 75
Belles, Isaac 112
Biographical Sketches, 22, 36, 43, 50, 90 to 135
Births, Early 29
Boardman, Benajah .. 38, 72, 73, 83, 91
Boardman's Burgh 40, 54, 72
Bryant, Daniel H 109
Cammerhoff, J. F. C. Rev 6, 8
Canada Thistles 40
Canal—Cayuga and Seneca 69, 70
Canoga Nitrogen Spring 13, 74
Canoga Reservation 5, 13, 141
Canoga Village 11, 12, 13, 72
Carter, Wm. S., Rev 3
Catlin, Israel 38, 93
Cayuga County 18, 20, 35, 38, 141
Cayuga Indians .. 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15
Cayuga Lake 6, 8, 11, 15, 57, 61
Cayuga Reservation, West, 5, 13, 15, 21, 140
Cemeteries 40, 51
Census of Population 28, 86, 87
Census of Voters 28, 85, 142
Centenarians 32
Chamberlain, John 122
Chamberlin, Enoch 98
Chapin, Israel 13
Chatham, William 13
Churches.
  Baptist 46
  Evangelical Association 46
  German Evangelical 46
  Lutheran 44, 45, 46
  Methodist Episcopal 45, 46
  Presbyterian 45, 46
  Protestant Episcopal 45
  Reformed, of U.S. .. 43, 44, 45, 124
Clergymen 6, 8, 9, 43, 44, 45, 124

Page

Clinton, DeWitt Hon 14
Cloth Dressing Mills 79, 81
Commissioners of Deeds 84, 153
Conover, George S. .. 6, 11, 12, 19, 126
County Buildings 38, 39, 67, 68
County Clerks 41, 147
County Treasurers 147
Coventry, Alex. .. 22, 27, 58, 59, 61, 83
Deaths, Early 31
Delafield, John 55, 74, 78, 81, 129
District Attorneys 148
Dodge, David B 102
Dodge, Reuben D 102
Drainage—Tile .. 71, 77, 130, 133, 134
Earl, Daniel 22, 23
East Fayette Grange 42, 76
Editors 57, 100
Egle, Wm. H., Dr 29, 150
Elections, General 84, 85, 86
Evangelical Association Church .. 46
Farmers 24, 42, 114, 129
Farms. State Premium .. 131, 134, 135
Fatzinger, Samuel 105
Fayette Lodge, F. and A. M. .. 76, 153
Fayette Rifle Company 66, 149
Fayette, Town of :
  Area of 17, 18
  Boundaries of 15, 17, 18, 19
  Census of 28, 86, 87
  Early Settlers in .. 21, 22, 27, 28, 29
  Elections in 84, 85, 86
  Framed Buildings, First in .. 24
  Junius Erected from 18, 19
  Organization of 5, 17, 20
  Population of 28, 86, 87
  Records of 34, 35
  South line of 17, 19, 39
  Supervisors of 41, 146
  Town Meetings of, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 85
  Town Officers of 1900 152
  Valuations in 16, 86, 87
  Voters, Census of 28, 85, 142
  West boundary of 15
Feed Grinding Mills 73, 75, 77, 79
Ferries 26, 57, 61
Fish and Fisheries 7, 8, 11, 24
Fish Carrier, Sachem 13
Foster, H. T. E 135
Frantz, Millard F 41, 117
Fruit-tree Nurseries 82
Fulling Mills 79, 81

Gazetteers, Data from 54, 58, 71, 73, 79, 86
General Store 80
Genesee Country 27, 36
Genesee Road 24, 57, 58
Geology 81
German Evangelical Church 46
German Schools 56
Gospel and School Lot 52, 53
Grange, Patrons of Husbandry 42, 76
Grist Mills 73, 75, 77, 78, 79
Haines' Corners 60, 75
Harkness, Stephen V 127
Hendricks, Benjamin 97
Herkimer County 18, 59
Highways, see Roads.
Hinckley, Mary E., Mrs. 26
Historical Fallacies 21
Histories of County 67, 131
Hogan, William 108
Hollenbeck, Samuel 107
Holman, Daniel 101
Hoskins Charles L 32, 43, 84, 153
Hoskins, William 100
Hoster, Michael 32
Hotels 65
Houtz, Anthony, Rev 43
Hunt, Richard P 68
Indian Captives 13
Indian Fort 14
Indian Missionaries 6, 8, 9
Indian Traders 6, 7, 8
Indian Villages 7, 10, 11, 12
Indians, Six Nations 5, 6, 9
Industrial Statistics 78, 79, 81
Inns 65
Iroquois Confederation 5, 6, 9
Irwin, Charles F 43, 118
Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike 62
Jacks, J. W., Rev 17
Johnston, John 133
Judges, Court Com. Pleas 148
Junius, Town of:
  Area of 18, 19, 124
  Erection of 18
  Last Division of 124
  South Boundaries of 17, 19, 39
Justices of Peace 83
Kendig, Daniel S 116
Kidd, George 107
Kirkland, Samuel Rev 8, 9
Kohler, Peter 33, 78
Kohler, Esther Biery 33, 153
Kuneytown 77
Kuney, Warren P 112
Kuney, William 33
La Fayette, General 20
Land Patent Abstracts 137, 140, 141
Lawyers 43, 117
Lehigh Valley Railway 63, 64
Libraries 57, 88
Life Sketches, see Biographical.
Limestone, Seneca 72, 81
Lincoln, D. F., Prof 82
Longevity 32
Lutheran Church 44, 45, 46
McAllister, Hugh 47, 126
McClung, James 35, 36
MacDougall P. O 77
McLean, James 110
McLean, Wm. T 111
Maple Sugar Camps 25, 90
Markel, Jacob G 115
Marriages, Early 30
Masons, Free and Accepted 76, 153
Members of Assembly 147
Merkel, Lot, Rev 44
Methodist Episcopal Church 45, 46
Metzger's Corners 77
Mickley, Edward B 105
Military, Local 66
Military Tract 15, 137
Missionaries, Indian 6, 8, 9
Moravian Missionaries, 6, 8
Montgomery County 18
Morgan, Lewis H 27, 72
Mormon Church 47, 48, 153
Morris, Daniel 43, 119
Moses, Henry 123
Murder, Executions for 41, 96
Mynderse, Wilhelmus 37, 90
Nonagenarians 33, 153
Oakley, Lewis 103
Onondaga Commissioners, Awards of 139
Onondaga County 15, 18
Patrons of Husbandry 42, 76
Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay R.R. 64
Pennsylvania Germans 29, 150
Peru, Town of 19, 59
Physicians 22, 23, 25, 42, 103, 153
Pioneer Settlers 21, 22, 27, 28, 29
Plank Roads 62, 63
Poor House, County 40, 67, 68
Poor House Keepers 68, 148
Poor, Superintendents of 67, 68, 148
Post Office, erection of first 86
Post Offices :
  Canoga 73
  Fayette 76
  MacDougall 77
  Rose Hill 78
  West Fayette 77
  Yale 78

Presbyterian Churches..... 45, 46
Protestant Episcopal Church 45
Quarries of Limestone.....72, 81
Railroad Lines. 63, 64
Records of Town 34, 35
Red Jacket, Indian Chief..... 12
Reed, Jacob..... .....68, 106
Reformed Church, U.S. .43, 44, 45, 124
Reservation Road..... 60
Revolutionary Soldiers, 15, 29, 36, 55, 66, 77, 103, 120, 136
Rhoad, Daniel..... ... 114
Riegel, Henry 43, 117
Road Districts..... 61
Roads, Early.....40, 57, 58, 59, 60
Romulus, Town of :
Area of..... 17
Boundaries of..... 17
Centennial of..... 17
Organization of..... .15, 17
Washington erected from... 17
Romulus Township.....15, 137
Rorison, Alexander.....31, 95
Rorison, Alex, Jr..... 97
Rorison, James.....41, 66, 96
Rose Hill P. O..... 78
Rose, Robert S.....24, 53, 113
Ross, William..... 56
Rumsey, John.....22, 120
Rumsey's Landing 62
Rural Cemeteries..... .. 52
Schaeffer, David..... 105
Schankwiler, Henry..... 98
School and Gospel Lot.....52, 53
School Commissioner, County.41, 148
Schoolhouses.....54, 55
School Officers and Teachers.52,53,55
Schools, Early 40, 52, 53, 109
Schools, German..... 56
Schott, Fred, 2d..... 108
Seneca County :
Civil List for.....41, 147
County Buildings in 38, 39, 67, 68
Organization of.....18, 20
Town Meetings in..... 85
West Boundary of..... 15
Seneca Falls Library..... 88
Seneca Falls, Town of 18, 19, 21, 24, 57, 67, 90
Seneca Indians.....5, 6, 8, 9
Seneca Lake.....7, 16, 26, 27
Seneca Outlet or River.7,8,10,19,27,69
Sheriffs.....41, 96, 147
Shoemaker, John..... 104
Skoiyase.....9, 10, 11, 26, 27, 70, 121
Slaves, Negro.....23, 31, 86
South Waterloo.....70, 71, 78
Squatters.....21, 22
Stacey, James G..... 111
Stacey, Wm. W..... 111
Stage Routes..... 62
State Premium Farms...131, 134, 135
Stone Quarries.....72, 81
Stover, Martin L.....43, 119, 153
Strong, Wm. K..... 135
Suffrage, Right of..... 82
Sullivan, John Gen 9, 10, 11, 12
Sunday Schools.....46, 47, 126
Supervisors, List of.....41, 146
Surveyors.....61, 71
Swan, Robert J..... . 134
Taverns..... 65
Teachers.....43, 55, 56
Telegraph and Telephone lines .. 64
Tompkins County..... 87
Town Meetings 33,34,35. 38,39, 40, 85
Turnpike Company..... 62
Valuations..... .....16. 86, 87
Varick Station..... 78
Varick, Town of.....18, 60, 75
Villages :
Beartown 71
Bearytown 39, 64, 75
Boardman's Burgh..... 40, 54, 72
Canoga.....11, 12, 13, 72
Jefferson..... 71
Kuneytown..... 77
Metzger's Corners..... 77
Rose Hill..... 78
Skoiyase..9, 10 ,11, 26, 27, 70, 121
South Waterloo 70, 71, 78
West Fayette Station 77
Varick Station..... 78
Voters, Census of..... 28, 85, 142
Voters, Qualifications of.... 82
Vreeland, Michael..... 13
Wagons, Four Horse 27
Washington, George.....20, 153
Washington, Town of :
Area of 17, 18
Erection of 5, 17
Name changed..... 20
Voters, census of 28, 85, 142
(See also Fayette.)
Waterloo Library and Historical Society 3, 11, 12, 34, 87, 127
Waterloo, Town of 19, 70, 71
Watkins, John.....40, 71, 94
Watson, Elkanah..... 26
Wayne County..... 87
Weaving Looms 81
Welles, Saml. R., Hon..... 12
West Cayuga Reservation, 5, 13, 15, 21, 140

West Fayette P. O..... 77
West Fayette Station..... 77
Whipping the Cat..... 80
Whitestown, Town of..... 19
Whitmer, David..... 50
Whitmer, Peter..... .....47, 48, 49
Widner, John 32, 61
Widner, Leonard 32, 61
Willers, Diedrich Rev 45, 124
Wolf Bounty 40
Woodruff, Benjamin.....81, 99
Woodruff, Charles.....81, 100
Woodworth, Alanson.....39, 109
Wool Carding Mills.....79, 81
Yale P. O..... 78
Yost Brothers.....78, 121
Yost Chester.....41, 116
Yost, Lee 51, 103
Yost, William 103
Zeisberger, David Rev..... 6, 8

9707